La Belle Assemblée Mulh OR, THE Mary Burgh

ADVENTURES

OF

TWELVE DAYS

BEING A

Curious Collection

OF

Remarkable INCIDENTS which happen'd to fome of the first QUALITY in France.

Written in French for the Entertainment of the KING, and dedicated to him,

By Madam DE GOMEZ.

In Two VOLUMES.

The Fourth Coition.

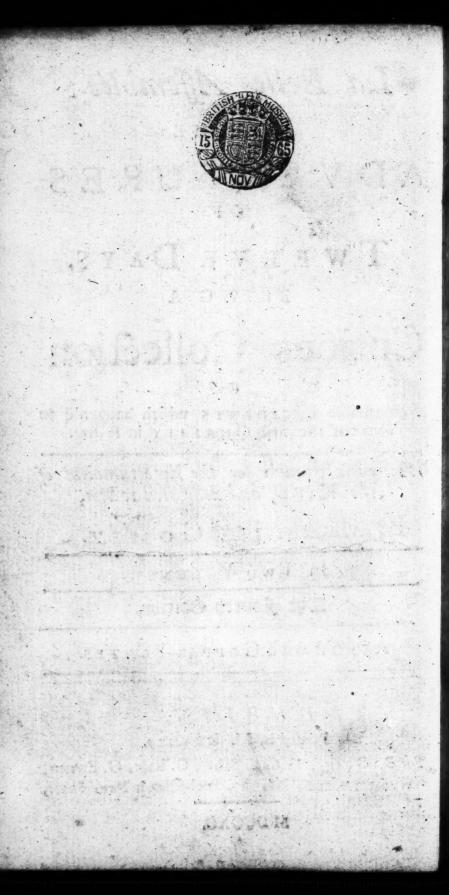
Adorn'd with COPPER-PLATES.

DUBLIN:

Printed by M. RHAMES.

For R. GUNNE, in Caple-Street, G. RISK, G. EWING, W. SMITH, and T. MOORE, Bookseller, in Dame Street,

M DCCXL



nal modelles on Louisers on a collect



La Belle Assemblée:

with Valebrathed regarded softward

viction in bladed an notify applied a file of the test of the test

ADVENTURES

OF

TWELVE DAYS.

t tout the had been a fall to the fall of the



N that delightful Season of the Year, when Nature throws forth all her Hoard of Charms, and puts to shame the weak Efforts of Art; six Persons united by their Understandings and Inclinations, and possessing every thing requisite to set them above the Vul-

gar World, tir'd with the Tumult of a noisy Town, made a Party to go and shut themselves up for some time in a Country House. The innocent Delicacies of a

Vol. I.

A 2

rural

rural Scene seem'd indeed most proper for the Purity of their Pleasures, and promised an additional Inspiration to the Productions of their Wit. The same Desire reigning throughout this Amiable Society, no difficulty retarded the Effect; the Design was executed almost as

foon as form'd.

THE Company was composed of two Men and four Ladies; but, good God! how impossible is it to do justice to their Characters! Thelamone and his admir'd Urania, Orophanes and his charming Felicia, could be equall'd only by each other: And indeed the Parity of their Dispositions, and Sympathy of Soul, seem'd to prognosticate that Heaven had ordain'd these two incomparable Pairs to be united by Bands facred and indiffolible. The Expectations of a Happiness to which they all aspired, was not attended with any of those tumultuous Impatiences which we behold in ordinary Paffions, and which deform the Deity of tender wishes, and render his influence contemptible. They lov'd, tis true, but without Extravagance: Mostesty and Virtue governing their Minds, govern'd also their Actions. Thelamout, with the most humble Respect, waited the blissful Hour which was to join his Destiny with that of the adorable Urania; and Orophanes, too full of Honour to feek any other Method, endeavour'd to employ the Time due to compleat his Marriage with Felicia, in every thing which a pure and noble Passion could inspire to please her.

THE Objects of such sublime Affections ought not to lose their Merit, and 'tis praise enough to say, that they gave Birth to Loves, which are the Wonder of the present Age, and may serve as Examples to succeeding

ones.

THELAMONT, to a Mind prudent and delicate, had a Greatness of soul and a superior Lostiness of Thought, which gave an inimitable Elegance to all his Words and Actions. Orophanes had Wit and Learning; and tho it differ from that of Thelamont, yet as their Principles were the the the Diversity of their Sentiments only occasion of the Sentiments, which served

to make conspicuous their several Excellencies, and gave a new Life to Conversation. Urania and Felicia had all the Reason in the World to expect Happiness with Men who had such exalted Spirits, temper'd with the sweetest and most affable Dispositions, nor was their Discernment in the Choice they made of female Friends, less to be admir'd than in those design'd for Husbands: Camilla and Florinda, who from the Number of their Acquaintance were selected to be of this Party, yielded in Merit

to no body but Urania and Felicia.

THESE fix Persons, such as I have attempted to speak them, set out together on their little Journey, and in a short. Time arriv d at the Retirement, design'd to afford a perfect Tranquillity: The House belong'd to Urania, who thinking true Happiness consisted in having what was most Useful adorn'd with native Simplicity, had not beautify'd her Country Seat with any Subtilties of Art, but only as it were affifting Nature, had made it the most delicious Retreat that ever was. A great and famous River form'd the Canal of her Garden, beyond which lay a rich Champaign Country, water'd by feveral little Streams. A Wood shady, thick, and kept in good order, fill'd with Walks cool and folitary, shelter'd one part of this agreeable Mansion, both from the rough Affaults of wintry Boreas, or Summer's scorching Heats. Thro' those high-arch'd Meanders and refreshing Groves, you might for ever wander unprejudiced, uninterrupted, either by Sun, or Wind, or Rain: Here, fafe from Injuries, of almost every kind, you might move stately on, or lie reclined, indulging Contemplation, while all befide was Hurry and Confusion. A Parterre, graced with the sweetest and most beautiful Flowers, charm'd the Beginning and the End of Day. An Orchard and Kitchin Garden, furnish'd with all that might delight the Tafte, composed part of the Useful; and a Court-Yard, stored with those Things most requisite for Life, compleated it. The Prospect on every side different, and always happily bounded, presented to the greedy Eye a vast Variety of untasted Pleasures, which were for ever growing, for ever new. The House of itself was A 3

neither wildly great, nor diminutively small; but commodious beyond Expression: It offer'd not to View a
piece of pompous Architecture, nor was it surnish'd
with more Sumptuousness than it was built; the Magnisicence consisting only in the Neatness, Pleasure and
Convenience of it. A noble Hall open'd to four Apartments, each of which being double, made eight; the
Doors being so contriv'd, that they might be separate
or together, afforded vacant Rooms for any whose Visits should be approved by this Illustrious Company. In
sin', if there was nothing superstuous in this beautiful
Recess, the most difficultly pleas'd must acknowledge

there was nothing wanting.

URANIA paid the (ivilities of her House in such a manner, as convinc'd her Friends of the pleasure she took in receiving them : And tho' Thelamont had been there several times before, yet the pleasure of seeing it free, and without Constraint, made him with more Attention remark the Beauties; and as nothing was capable of affording him fo much Satisfaction as that which might be an Improvement of the Mind, he took notice with an infinity of Joy that what Urania had taken the greatest care in fetting out, was a handsome large Closet, fill'd from the bottom to the top with Shelves, richly lined and supported, and yet more graced with Books, the scarceft, most necessary, and best chosen: He express'd his Contentment by a Look lively and penetrating, which meeting with a Return from Urania, fill'd her whole Soul with that undescribable Rapture which we feel in an Opportunity of pleafing what we love. You see (faid she, with a becoming Smile) the advantage which accrues from the having illustrious Friends! The Desire we have of making ourielves worthy of them, inspires us with a generous Emulation, which leads us to praife-worthy Actions - I should have thought my House entirely unfurnish'd, if I had not fill'd part of it with what might agreeably employ the Persons I esteem. You honour your own Choice in what you fay, reply'd Felicia; but notwithstanding that it's the Excess of your Good-Breeding which has made you address so obliging a Dif-

course to the Company in general, yet I dare venture to affure you in the name of us all, that we without pain will yield the honour of it to him who is the real Inspirer of it. We have too great a value for his Wit, and the other shining Ornaments of his Character (continued she, looking on Thelamont) to be ignorant that the Sentiments and Condition of his Heart merit all the Attention of yours. I did not expect (answer'd Thelamont bowing) to have received a Compliment for that which is only due to the Excellence of Urania's Genius: the E. steem I have for it, made me express the pleasure I take in seeing it always tend to that which is solid: And as Reading is, according to my opinion, a necessary Nourishment to the Soul, I could not help looking on this Closet as the most beautiful and useful part of the House, and the most worthy of her who inhabits it. However that be (faid Urania) 'twill help us to pass away the time we have agreed to tarry here ___ When our Conversation begins to languish, hither we'll repair for assistance. I am persuaded (cry'd Orophanes) that it will be a long time before our Curiofity will be gratify'd with what this Repository of Wit and Learning contains, if we stay till we cease giving attention to what you say-Therefore my Advice is, that we lay our felves under a law to come and spend two Hours here every Day, and that all in a mutual Silence take up what Book shall please us best, and then communicating the Subjects we have been reading, make either a Differtation or a Criticism --- to dedicate this place to the Actions great, or gallant, which these Books or our Memories shall furnish us with. I approve of the Defign (Said Camilla with an amiable Sprightliness) all but what relates to the Silence --- As I shall be the first to break it, I shall be glad to prevent a Law being made, which I am well affur'd is not in my power to observe: When I am in a Rapture with some beautiful Passage, I must immediately speak ___ I must repeat it aloud ___ and point out the Beauties of it with an Earnestness (with which I am sometimes reproach'd;) if I were to be debarr'd of this so great a pleasure, I should grow stupid. A4 THE

THE Company laugh'd heartily at this little Sally of Camilla's Wit, and to fatisfy her, as well as not to deprive themselves of the pleasure of hearing her speak, forbore the Institution of the Law they had intended to impose on themselves. After which, they agreed to divide the Day into three Parts: The Morning was appointed for the Ladies to pass as they thought proper; from Dinner they were to repair to the Learned Closet, as being too warm for walking; and the rest of the Day till Supper was to be employ'd either in telling fome Story, or making their feveral Remarks on fuch new Pieces as were publish'd either in Verse or Prose. Supper ended, they were to refresh their Minds with an entire Liberty of following their own Inclinations. Urania approv'd of this Regulation, only defired her Friends would agree not to oblige those, who might happen to visit her, to be subject to their Laws; all the world, (added she) not being of a Humour to spend their Time as we do.

THIS being complied with, they left the Closet, to view those Parts of the House which yet they had not seen; which, notwithstanding its Smallness, for a Woman of Urania's Estate and Birth, was so well managed, so compact and regular, that one could not be tired with admiring it. Camilla and Florinda being unwilling to separate, desired they might be lodg'd in one Apartment: Thelamont and Orophanes did the same; and Urania never parting from her dear Felicia, would need have her take share of hers: So that by this means there still remain'd more Rooms than Urania could possibly expect Company to fill.

THESE little Employments having taken them up till Dinner-time, they fat down to Table, which was ferv'd according to the System Urania had form'd for her Occonomy; that is to say, without Profusion, but with a Neatnessand Delicacy preserable to Magnissicence. This, the necessary, but least pleasing Requisite of Life; moreover, they resolv'd to begin what they had design'd by retiring into the Closet; and each of them having taken a Book most suitable to their Taste, or the Situation of

their Mind, a Silence unenjoin'd reign'd for some time in this agreeable Society: But Camilla, not able to restrain the Fire of her Temper, was the first that broke it, by crying out, Here's a Passage in the History of Cyrus that charms me above all things I have ever read. I place that great Prince above Alexander, who, notwithflanding his excellent Qualities, has always given way to his Passions without regard to his Glory, or the Immortality that he aspir'd to; but Xenophon paints Cyrus such as all great Men ought to be: This Hero, always a Warrior, always a Conqueror, has never ceas'd being wife, his Conquests have not authoriz'd his Weaknesses: Absolute Mafter of innumerable Nations, he has not thought himfelf permitted to do a cruel or an unjust thing, more than the meanest of his Subjects. This Prince, whose Virtue equall'd his Valour, after having subdued the most warlike Nations, having done enough to affure his Glory, is inform'd that the most beautiful Princes in the World, the virtuous Panthen, is his Prisoner; he refuses to see her, orders her to be ferv'd with all the Honours due to her Rank and Merit, without once venturing to expose his Heart to her Looks, for fear of being conquer'd by a Passion which might influence him to something unworthy of that Character he had ran thro' fo many dangers to obtain. Pm. convinc'd that if Panthea had borne the fame Reputation as Thalestris or Cleopatra did, this great Prince would not have dreaded an Interview; this Virtue would have been a fufficient Guard against the Power of Beauty alone; but the Prudence of Parithea being more to be fearld by him than her exterior Charms, he ought to imagine as he did, that the knowledge of that would be the Loadstone to attract his Soul; it being almost unavoidable, but that the most Virtuous of Men should be charm'd with the most Virtuous of Women's series wood bar on't lo es it

THE Remark of Camilla is very just, faid Thelamont; and I believe to know Men well, one ought rather to judge of em by the Inadvertencies they avoid falling into, than by the great Actions they have done Love, Hatred, Avance, or Ambition, may fome-Sicaro times

times hurry us on to wonderful Undertakings for the accomplishment of our Defires; yet are those Persons, thus infpir'd, more ignoble in their Sentiments, than the poor Cottage Hind, that has no farther Prospect than his Sheep-hook. The most cruel Tyrants have not been without some Virtues, but when from what would incline us to be vicious we extract an exalted Wisdom, 'tis then, with justice, we acquire the Name of Great. The monarch you have been speaking of, would have been far less blameable in loving Ponthea, than Alexander was in giving way to the Violence of his Temper, when in his Wine he murder'd Chrus. But I think we need not trace History for an Example of this Grandeur of the Mind. - A Prince of our own Time may be faid to excel, in Moderation, all who have gone before him, and eclipse the Me nory either of Cyrus or Alexander, by one fingle Action. This Prince having feafted his whole Court, and drank enough to make him do fomething beneath the Royal Dignity, in the Morning remembring it, was to angry with himself, that affembling the same Persons, he made an Oath in their Presence, never more to taste a Liquor which might, tho but for a moment, place him in the fame Rank with common Men. This (added Thelamont) is alone to be term'd real Virtue, to know our Failings, and to mend them, when we have the Power to perfift in em with Impunity sthis is to be truly Wife, and we may hope for every thing from a Prince, who thinks and acts in the manner sole state of least of the bank

expose me to a severe Criticism; and I have good reafon to fear that what your Friendship alledges in my favour, will rather turn to my confusion than the contrary. I have heard much talk of that Letter (faid Camilla) and according to all Appearances, it is well worthy our Attention. For my part (added Orophane) I was present at the Conversation which occafion'd it, and shall hear it read with a vast deal of Satisfaction. I am intirely ignorant of it, (faid Thelamoni) and am very much touch'd at the Unconcern of Urania, which has hitherto prevented her from letting me know her Thoughts on a Passion, which she so well knows how to inspire. You were absent, (reply'd she smiling) and I had so many things to say to you at your return, that I could not find in my Heart to interupt them for a matter of so little consequence. You have obligingly excus'd yourfelf, (faid Florinda) but you shall submit to the Law; and fince the Sun gives us leave to enjoy the pleasure of your Gardens, my opinion is, that we go to the Banks of that beautiful River, the prospect of which is so enchanting to my Eyes, that its refreshing Coolness join'd to Urania's Discourse, may make our Pleafure compleat.

A L L the Company approved of Florinda's Advice; they repair'd to the Water-fide, where Urania having caus'd Seats to be brought, every body placed themfelves, and by the filence they kept, show'd the defire they had to hear her; when the began thus: Before I read the Letter (said she) which we have been talk-ing about, I ought to let you know that Felicia and myself were invited to spend a Fortnight at Belisa's: As she is a Person extremely worthy our Esteem, the Party was very agreeable to us. We went, but at our arrival were inform'd, an Affair of the highest Importance had call'd her fuddenly into the Country, but that the had defired we would not deprive Julia, her Niece, of our Company, fince the had left her on purpose to receive us. Julia is one of the most engaging young Ladjes on earth and has a very fine Understanding; for that we made no difficulty of complying with Belifa's request

request, having friendship enough for Julia, to have taken that Journey on her account only. She failed not to welcome us with all her Charms; and as she is not only generally admir'd, but has also an excellent Taste in her Conversation, we found good Company of both Sexes with her: The next day it was increas'd by the coming of Damon and Orophanes: (I believe you know Damon, and that his Character has not escap'd you.) No, doubtless, [answer'd Camilla] he is one of those who deceive us: He talks as if he had Wit, and really has it on some particular Subjects; but when we enter into him, we immediately find we have been in an error, and that it is to his Opinion being always contrary to that of other People, and to the violent manner in which he enforces his Arguments, that he owes the Attention which is sometimes given him. This Damon, (refumed Urania) as you describe him, was the occasion of a very warm Debate among us; of which some of the Company having inform'd Belifa, the fent me word that to make her fome amends for her not being able to partake in our Amusements, I must write her word for word the dispute I had with Damon ; On the other hand, being follicited by Orophanes and Felicia, who were afraid, as they faid, of forgetting the greatest part of what I had urg'd, I found myself obliged to make a fort of a Work of a Discourse that I had thought little worthy of their Remembrance. This is it (added she) and I wish the Tediousness of it may not make you repent of your Curiolity.

Letter by way of Dissertation on Love.

To BELISA.

Y OU will obline me, engaging Belisa, to put down in writing what I said the other day at your House in the Behalf of Love: Your extraordinary Virtue gives great Weight to the Argument I have presumed to maintain, since I am sure you'll own you should have lov'd with greater Tenderness than any one, cou'd you have found an Object

Object worthy of an Affection such as yours would have been this is enough for me to gain the Victory overmy Adversary. I maintain then, with more Authority than ever, that the Poets bave described Love as a God, on purpose to give us an Idea of his Purity: I allow indeed, that it betokens an absolue Power, but I cannot agree that the Dominion of that God is capable of perverting Virtue into Vice, fince I place the Merit of Love in the very contrary to fuch a Metamorphofis - According to My Notions of that Passion, it is more apt to refine our Morals than corrupt them; this is auhat I shall demonstrate to you, in the Seguel of that Controversy you command me to relate, Orophanes having began a Difcourse on the Corruption of the Age, and the little Care those Persons, whose Bufiness it is, take to reform it & Damon, as much a Brute in his Inclinations as Understanding, prefently accused Loveas the fole Cause of the various Irregularities common among Mankind: That Paffion (faid he) defiroys Converfation, is the Bane of all Society, poifons the Soul, and quite debilitates the nobler Faculties; when once a Heart is possessed of it, one does nothing but with Design, one makes no Scruple of violating all the Tyes of Affinity and Nature, despises all Laws both humane and divine, and I compare a Man in love to a Beaft both flupid and voracious. O borrid! (cry'd I, unable to contain my felf) what a Monster do you make of the tenderest and noblest of all the Passions! Are we to impute the Diforders of a vicious Appetite to Love? All. Men are born to be what they are; we every Day fee that the fewerest Education, and most virtuous Examples, cannot reform a mind propense to Ill; we perceive the little Progress it makes in Wisdom, from its tenderest Infancy; and when it comes to be its own Master, by its Actions discovers what only the Fear of Reproof had made it hide. This is the Ground of Vice, and if such a Mind be inflam'd with Love, that Paffrom will indeed become the Monster which Damon has just now described. It is not therefore Love which leads to Vice, but the Soul's first Tendency to Vice corrupts the Guest it entertains. On the centrary, a Person born with a natural Disposition to Virtue, will improve his Education and Examples; and when subdued by Love, it but frengthens the Principles be before adher'd to - He feeks to please the darling Objet

Object only by Methods which Justice teaches bim. Love trusts him with his Torch only to enlighten and make more conspicuous the Nobleness of his Genius : Dissimulation, Selfinterest, and Envy are unknown to him .- A noble Love, (continu'd I) is fo far from destroying Society, that it renders Conversation more agreeable, it sweetens the roughest Temper. enlightens the dullest Mind, and finds ways to soften the most savage Soul: without Love the World had ftill remain'd in Chaos, 'twas Love alone rais'd it from thence, and it is Love alone preserves it from returning to it again -- How then can a Passion so necessary to the Consistency of the whole Universe be accused of the Disorders of the Manners !- Damon without doubt confounds Luft with Love ; the first leads Men into the most enormous Crimes, the other frequently brings em out. How often have we feen Men, whom Time, Opportunity, and ill company have drawn into the most pernicious Pleasures, and who abandoning themselves to the Fury they are posses'd with, fly from Objects to Objects without Choice or Reflection, on a Judden quit all this for Love? - Had they more Vices, all would vanish at Sight of that Charmer, which Wisdom throws in their Way, as a Bank necessary to oppose the Impetuosity of their Libertine Tempers .- They look back on their past Conduct with Shame, and the noble Ambition of rendring themselves worthy of what they love, gives them at the same time that of burying in Oblivionthe Debaucheries in which they have been plung'd, this is the Power of True Love : all that is subservient to the Government of the Senses is not Love, but Luft -the Immortal Being has done nothing for us but thro Love! Friendship, which unites Mankind, is Love: it changes its Name only by the Difference of Sexes; but then, as I have faid before, it must not be the Senses which direct Love, but Love the Senses-When I speak of Men, I mean Mankind in general; so that the weak and timorous Sex is comprehended in my Discourse, and will add another Argument to those I bave already ventured to urge, by their being obliged confantly to fludy the Laws of Virtue. Let a young Virgin brought up in Innocence, be ever fo much charm'd with the Merit of the Man, Heaven has design'd her, you'll see her resist her Passion as strenuously as possible; but Fear and Bashfulness GTE

are the only Motives of fuch a Combat _She is ignorant of subat Sin is, therefore her Heart cannot revolt against that which she knows nothing of , she withstands the Progress of ber Passion only thro' a Prejudice of Education, which is call'd, Modesty - but let ber be once united to bim in a lawful manner, ber Passion throws off all Disguise, she owns she loves, owns it without blushing, avows her Flame, nay glories in the Confession. Can such an Alteration bappen in Vice? does any one boaft of a Crime they have been guilty of? no fure : Yet this Woman, bred up in the firiteft Virtue, can Say, I love the Man who is become my Husband. Therefore Love in itself is virtuous; for if it were a Crime 'twould be so always, nor cou'd a Geremony, only instituted to restrain Mankind, take off of its Deformity .- If our Intemperance disfigures the native Innocence of the God, 'tis our fault, not bis ; the Doctrine corrupts not the Disciple, but the Manners of the Disciple often shames the Doctrine : Heaven is not to be blam'd for our Sins, neither is Love for our Extravagancies -it has made Heroes of those who before were Tyrants: and of all the Paffions' tis the only one which is compatible with Wisdom: the Heart is made to be engaged, but then it ought to be with the Love I have been deferibing; that which Damon has been speaking of, being only the Irregularity of Nature, which by the Affiftance of Reafon may be overcome. Thus, wife Belifa, I finish'd my Discourse; the length of awhich I was afraid had tir'd the Company; but Orophanes, whafe Morals render him well worthy the Eftetm you have for him, flatter'd me agreeably, by affuring me in the Name of the Company, that they were all, except Damon, of my Opinion: Charming Julia, by a Prejudice of Education did not dare to applaud me openly for having said so much in the Praise of Love; but one of her intelligible Looks, which the fo well knows bow to dart, convincid me of her Approbation. Damon alone continu'd in his Error, and let me know, that be look'd on me as a Person whose Commerce was dangerous ! He went away with a Diffatiffaction which for some time diverted us; after which we made some farther Reflections on what I had been talking about, and then parted, very much regretting your Absence. Julia undertook to write you our Conversation, and as I did not expet

expect you would have defired to have known it from me, took no further care, than to affure you that no body has more Impatience to see you, than

Your most Faithful

Fildrett and the text first

URANIA.

URANIA had scarce done reading, before the whole Company seem'd to endeavour to outvie each other which should give her the greatest Applause but Thelamont looking on her with Eyes in which was writ his Passion, Indeed (faid be to ber) you must own you have been to blame in having fo long deprived me of the Pleasure which I have now shar'd with the Company; but however disobliging your Discretion has been to me, I can't help faying, that I think Damon very happy in being the Occasion of so polite a Work. That's true, (faid Florinda) and it must have been only a Man so tenacious of his own Opinion as he is, who could have deny'd affenting to Arguments fo convincing. As for me, (added Camilla) they have had fuch an Effect on my Heart, that I know not by what Measures to defend it, if I were address'd to in the manner Urania has express'd. You very well deserve it, freplyd Felicial but it must be own'd there are but few Passions fuch as those she has described, and that Urania has show'd her Wit at the Expence of Probability. \ I won't allow that, beautiful Felicia, (faid Orophanes) but will maintain, even against you, that there are still Men capable of a virtuous Passion: Doubtles, (cry'd Thelamont, a little warmly) and I can't think Urania began this Dispute without believing that there are Men such as the would with 'em to be. I do not deny it (answer'd she, and at the same time a ross Blush spread itself all o'er ber lovely Face) and I confess that my own Passion made me imagine I had really found one capable of returning it in the same Manner. Thelamont had all the Sense he ought to have of so obliging a Discourse; and had

ad it not been for the Presence of their Friends, wou'd ave thrown himself at her Feet to have thank'd her for he Justice she had done him . Felicia, perceiving he ad a Desire to speak to her without being heard, proos'd walking, to give him an Opportunity of pouring orth some part of those tender Transports, which it not possible always for a Lover to restrain without ain - Come (faid she) we must not hinder Thelanont from giving his Opinion of Urania's Word-At these Words they all rose, and the o'er-joy'd Thelacont took his adorable Urania by the Hand, which ave the equally enamour'd Orophanes an Opportunity f doing the same to Felicia, while Camilla and Floinda follow'd Arm in Arm. Thus without separating, very Body found themselves according to their Incliations. I am the happiest of Men, (faid Thelamont to Irania, as be ted ber) if what you have been faying has ny Relation to me-My Destiny is most glorious, f I may flatter my felf that you know me well enough to elieve that you have inspired me with all the Sentiments which you wou'd wish the Man to have, who declares himself your Lover. I assure you, (reply'd Urania) that in drawing the Picture of a pure and perfect Passion, I had you alone in View-the Footing we're upon, leaves no room to dissemble my Inclinations, my whole Happiness consists in the Delicacy of yours, and I thought I ow'd them this Acknowledgment of telling you I know the Value of a Heart, of which I flatter my self I am the Mistress-You fee Thelamont, (continued she, more gravely than before) I speak to you with the Confidence of a Woman who has given her Promise; but I conjure you to remember that the Ceremony is still wanting, which must authorize my Vows; therefore defire you will defer till then the Answer which I perceive you are about to make me. No, Madam! (cry'd Thelamont) to how immense a Height soever you carry my Happiness, the Raptures you inspire shall never exceed the Bounds of that respectful Awe which the Purity of my own Passion, and your Virtue imposes on me - But divine Urania [added be, after a little Paufe] do not till the folemnizing

folemnizing of that Ceremony you make me hope, deprive me of entertaining you with the Sentiments of that Heart which you are so good to own you have fubdued. I give you leave, (faid she) when any occasion offers without Offence to what we owe the Company; and 'tis even now time to make the Conversation gene. ral. hear a Dispute between Felicia and Orophanes, which makes me believe they want us - Thelamont figh'd at the Sentence, which put an end to his Happiness for that time, but always resigned to her Commands, they join'd Florinda and Camilla, who were already with Felicia. As foon as that beautiful Perfon faw Urania approach, Come, I beg you (faid she to ber) and be judge of a Dispute I have had with 'Orophanes; he complains of my Indifference, and threatens to try if Absence won't make me more sensible; I maintain that that is the most improper Method he can take, and that if his Presence can gain nothing on me, Abfence will make me forget him entirely. On the contrary (cry'd Orophanes) you'll then think of the Faith. fulnels with which I have ferv'd you, that remembrance will bring regret, regret must certainly occasion sensibility - you'll recal me, and then I shall be the happiest of Mankind. You suppose then, (faid Urania, smiling) that you should be regretted? My very great Passion, (answered be) and infinite Respect affure me that Felicia, finding none of her Slaves more tender, or more submissive will be oblig'd to do me justice. Truly (faid Thelamont) were I not perfuaded that you feek rather to show your Wit than make known your real Sentiments, I should prodigiously condemn you for having fuch. Can a Man, poffes'd with a fincere Affection, think of leaving the Person he loves? Will he hazard a real Bleffing for an imaginary one? In short, 'tis an Experiment a faithful Lover can never make, nor indeed ought to attempt, fince it argues either but a small share of Pasfion, or a very great one of Presumption.

AS he ended these Words, they found themselves over against the House: As they were going in, a Chaise and six, attended by two Men on Horseback, came

lloping after them into the Court-Yard ---- Uraa turning back to receive 'em, was agreeably furiz'd to see that Belisa and Julia, of whom they had en talking, alighted from the Chaife; but the two Caliers, who immediately dismounted to lend the Ladies eir Hands, rais'd the Wonder of not only Urania, but all the Company, no body there knowing 'em; but particular the youngest of the two attracted all their dmiration: he was tall, his Shape fine, graceful, and fy, tho' rather inclining to fat than lean, his Eyes the velieft Blue that ever was feen, bright, sparkling, but ften'd with a Languishment not to be describ'd, not be refisted; his Nose proportion'd to his other Feaires; a Mouth on which a thousand little Loves sat ortive, and feem'd to wanton in his Smiles; besides all is, he had a certain Air of Grandeur, which spoke m of superior Extraction, and of a mi d yet more alted — He led Belifa, Urania ran to embrice er, who after she had return'd those Marks of Kindes from her, and saluted the rest of the Company. You re without doubt surpriz'd, dear Urania, (said she) fee me take the Libert, of bringing to your House ersons utterly unknown to you; but my Friendship vill fuffer me to conceal nothing from you. ome to communicate to you both my Griefs and Joys s these Gentlemen are the principal Occasions of both he Passions I have mention'd, I thought their Presence. ecessary to what I had to say to you, 'l'is adding very bligingly to my Satisfaction (faid Urania) to give me his Mark of your Confidence, and were I less inclinale than I am to receive any Thing that you have a Concern in, the Air and Appearance of the Persons who ccompany you, are sufficient to gain the Esteem of evey Body-

BELISA then turning to the Cavalier who led her, Behold (faid she) that Thelamont and Urania you have had so great an Inclination to be acquainted with, and the Character of whose Merits have made so great an Impression on you! I have not mistook them, Madam, (answer'd the charming Stranger, advancing to-

ward Urania) the Impression you speak of, pointed them out to me. Then addressing himself in the most graceful Manner to Thelamont, whose Arms were already open'd to receive him, faid Things to both, which were their due from every Body, but which they feldom receiv'd in that agreeable Fashion as he knew how to pay --- The noble Pair return'd his Compliments with their usual Wit and Vivacity, and the Company being join'd, Belifa and Julia receiv'd the Careffes of Felicia, Camilla, and Florinda. Orophanes, who had been long acquainted with Belifa, was presented by her to the two Strangers, who neither of 'em forfeited that good Opinion of their Understandings which their Physiognomies at first Sight had gain'd em. He which feem'd the eldest of the two, notwithstanding an Air of deep Melancholy, show'd so much Gracefulness in all his Words and Actions, which, join'd to a Form perfectly compleat and lovely, render'd it impossible for him to be seen without being admir'd. As for the younger, whom Belifa had call'd by the Name of Orfames, there was a certain Conformity in his Mind to that of Thelamont, a Greatness of Soul and Sentiment, their Hearts united themselves as tho' they had a long time been acquainted, and it may be faid, that Sympathy cut off the Time necessary to know each other perfectly.

IT not being near Supper time, Urania led the Company to a Terrass which commanded the River, and from which there was a most delicious Prospect; it was surrounded with a great number of grassy Seats, placed near enough each other, to afford those who sat on em, an Opportunity of Conversation. After the Compliments usual on these Occasions; I don't see any body here (said Belisa) that will be an Interruption to my informing Urania of some Adventures, in which I am sure she'll take a part; therefore, since we have time, I think I had best employ it in acquainting her with what brought me here, independently from the desire of seeing her. You will prodigiously oblige me (answered Urania) and I fancy that I see a certain

Air of Languishment in the Eyes of the agreeable Julia, that redoubles my Curiofity, and makes me believe she has great Interest in what you are about to tell us.

YOUR Penetration, dear Urania (Jaid Julia blushing) is feldom at a loss, and you have now guess'd so true, that I must intreat you will engage Belisa to permit me to visit the Beauties of this place during her Discourse. With all my Heart, (cry'd Belisa laughing) and tho' we shall be forry for your Absence, yet we must dispense with your hearing your own History. At these words Julia got up, and leaning on the Arm of the eldest of the Gentlemen, she retir'd, saluting the Company with a most becoming Gracefulness—— The other Stranger followed her a sew Steps, and whisper'd her: she seem'd to answer him with Tenderness, after which he return'd to his Seat, his Presence being necessary to make himself known to the Company; and Belisa perceiving they attended for what she was to say, addressing herself to Urania, begun thus.



The History of Belisa, Orsanes, and Julia.

You know, dear Urania, (faid she) that my Family has been of a distinguished Rank, and that a great many considerable Places, as it were hereditary in our House, have render'd it Illustrious: Tho' you are perfectly well acquainted with me, yet I am oblig'd to remind you of these things, that you may the better enter into what I am about telling you. My Father, who had heap'd up great Riches, as well by his Employments, as by several successful Voyages which Ships of his had made to the Indies, by a Wife, who was

a very advantageous Match, left only one Son and my felf. My Mother dying before him, he brought me up in a Nunnery, and took a particular Care in the Education of my Brother Dorantes, who, when he became a Man, he was in general Esteem - My Father dying, he was left Master of himself and an immense Fortune, and had so great a tenderness for me, that he thought of nothing but making me a Partaker in the Enjoyment of it. He took me home, and using me with a paternal Care, mix'd with a brotherly Affection, I liv'd in all the Happiness of Tranquillity! but Love soon interven'd to ruffle this Calm of Life, and by its momentary Sweets beguiled me into the fatal Labyrinth of bitter and lasting Perplexities. My Brother had a Friend called Philintus, who had one of the most considerable Employments in the Naval Forces; he was advanc'd by his Courage at an Age when others only begin to show it. This Philintus had a Sister as dear to him as I was to Dorantes. She was a widow of about twenty years of age, and had a Son two years old, which she was so passionately fond of, that her whole Care was in the bringing him up, living altogether retir'd, receiving no Visits, and scarce seen by any body but her Brother and her own Domesticks: So melancholy a Life, (to disfuade her from which, several Attempts had been made, tho' in vain) was a fenfible Affliction to Philintus: He was gay, gallant, and a great Courtier himself, and could not bear his darling Sister should deny herself those Pleasures he had so great a relish of himself-resolving therefore, to make one last Effort to draw her from a Solitude, which to him would have been so irksome, and prompted, perhaps, by Sentiments which he did not think proper at that time to declare; he requested, that Dorantes and I would make her a Visit in this Retirement she had chosen. As much a Lover of it as she was, he said, he was very fure she would receive us with that Civility the Rank we held in the World, and in his Esteem deserv'd, andi t may be (added be) the Conversation of the charming Belifa may induce her to come into the World

Vorld again, if it were only to reap the Advantages an

ntimacy with her cannot but afford.

MY Brother consented with pleasure, and my Comlaisance for him made me find no difficulty in it. Hiherto I had not perceiv'd that Philintus had any other entiments for me than those of Friendship, the vegreat one he had for my Brother authorizing the espects he paid me; and as nothing in the world could more amiable than Philintus, I had a most tender. fleem for him, without believing that my Heart would o farther. We were in this Situation of Mind, when re fet out to visit Arsesne, which was the Name of bilintus's Sifter. During the Journey, my Brother esir'd him to give us a Description of her, but could et nothing out of him but these words, You Shall fee, ed you shall judge. The Silence he observ'd whenever, n purpose to draw something from him, we told him, e doubted not but she was handsome, and the vointary Retirement she had made from the World, gave an Opinion she was deform'd; and that, conscious her Imperfections, it was her Prudence which made er to avoid appearing in a Town ftor'd with Beauties. rejudiced with this Idea, we defifted asking any farther uestions.

AS he had given notice that he would bring Commy with him, we found at our arrival, every thing order for our Reception The Pleasantness and agnificence of the Place merits the most elegant Deription; but I shall content my self with telling you, one of the most delightful and noble Seats in the ole Kingdom, and that so many Beauties struck our es, that Dorantes and I, in fecret figh'd that it was inhabited by an agreeable Person: But how great s our Surprize, when we saw Arsesne, who waited us in the midst of her Women, on a stately Terrass ich must be pass'd before you go to her Apartment! - To form any Idea of what the was, one must agine all that can be conceiv'd of Perfection-the if blooming Youth, the most delicate Complexion, es that had in them all the Fire of Wit and Tender-

ness of Love; a Shape easy, and fine-proportioned Limbs and, to all this, a thousand unutterable Graces, accompanying every Air and little Motion. --- Whether it was the Idea which we had formed to ourselves of her, which contributed to our Admiration, or whether it was only the natural Effect of the Charms of this beautiful Widow, but both of us were feiz'd with an Aftonishment which render'd it impossible for some moments for us to pay those Civilities which were her Due. Philintus, who heedfully observ'd our Looks, faw the Confusion we were in with a secret Satisfaction: but diffembling his Thoughts at that time, he took me by the hand, and prefented me to his Sifter, who, by the Reception she gave us, discover'd she had as great a Share of Wit as Beauty ____ Dorantes was so charm'd and transported with every thing he saw, that he had not Words to express himself; and never did I fee him at fo great a loss before. ___ In fine, he fell passionately in love, and, wholly unable to conceal it, he spoke to me of it the third Day after our Arrival in that agreeable Place, and defir'd me to hint it to Philintus; his Paffion having also inspir'd him with a Timorousness which render'd him ineapable of being his own Advocate. Dorantes was too dear to me, and Arfeine too charming, for me to refuse such a Commission. I undertook the Business, and accordingly entertained Philintus with the Discovery of his Sentiments the first opportunity, which was not hard for me to find, he always feeming pleas'd when any offer'd Soul, and that it could not be for any Advantages he could expect in that Alliance, Arfefne having a Fortune separate from her Son, which might entitle her to as great a Match --- He affur'd me that if my Brother really desir'd it, Arfense should consent to be his Wife __ that he would answer all the Scruples her Referve should make, and that there was but one Obstacle, and that depended wholly on Dorantes himself to remeve

nove. I prefe'd him with all imaginable Earnefiness o let me know what it was; but he excused himelf, faying, It was not a thing proper to be reveal'd to ny but himfelf. This Answer prodigiously surprized ne, but I forbore to ask him farther, and left him at berty to go in fearch of Dorantes; a few moments fter, I faw 'em walking together in the Garden, but you'd not interrupt them, and retir'd to my Apartment. vaiting the Issue of their Conversation, which I doubted or but I should be inform'd of by my Brother. Acording to my Belief, as foon as he had parted from bilintus, he came directly to me, and feating himelf by me; I owe every thing to you, my dear Belifa (aid he) finish what you have begun, and make me the appiett of Men, by giving your Hand to Philintus, ho adores you. I own to you, dear Urania, that hele words opened my Eyes; at once I found the Caule f Philintus's Affiduity, and of my Esteem for him : ut hiding from Dorantes this fecret of my Soul, I nade my confenting to receive Philintus as a Lover. ppear as an Act of Friendship and Obedience to him. s I had done speaking, Philintus came into the hamber with Arsesne, whom he presented to me a Sifter who would not be repugnant to his Dees. I revoke the Promise which I have just now gien, (faid she, embracing me) if the charming Belifa averse to make my Brother happy. That of Dorans, (answer'd I) is too dear to me to retard it; therere, lovely Arsesne, I assure Philintus before you, that accept the Heart he offers me. Philintus reply'd to at I faid in Terms to make me believe the Silence had hitherto kept, had only made his Love more lent. Dorantes gave a thousand Thanks to his dear Sefne, for to early an Acknowledgment of her Esteem him; and this double Union being thus concluded our Brothers thought of hothing but accomshing it, and thought it proper to return to Town, th of them defiring it might be solemnized in pubk.

ARSESNE gave Orders about her little Son with all imaginable Tenderness, whom she lov'd with a Fondness exceeding that which is ordinarily to be found in Mothers; and I believe would never have consented to a second Engagement, if she had not been prevailed upon by some considerable Advantages, which Dorants.

offer'd to yield to him.

A L L things being ready for our Departure, we were fenfibly affected at the extreme Sorrow of Arfelne in parting from the young Orfames, for fo the lovely Babe was call'd: a thousand times we snatch'd him from her Arms. and the as often clung to him again: a Torrent of Tears accompany'd the tender things she said to him, and her Grief feem'd to rife to fuch a height, that Dorantes and all of us begg'd her to take him with her. But her Reafon getting at length the better of her Fondness. she wou'd not confent, judging the change of Air might do him a Prejudice, which her Kiffes and Embraces could not repair, The Women who had the care of him, firenuously oppos'd his being remov'd on this score; so that summoning all her Resolution, she threw herself into the Coach, and made a fign he should be taken from her fight. follow'd her immediately, and fet out melancholy enough for Persons who thought they had such reason to be contended. But it feem'd as if that Sadne's which poffes'd us all, and which at first was only occasion'd by the fight of Arfesne, was a prediction of those Missortunes which we were too foon to fall into.

ARSES NE appear'd more chearful as she approached the Town; she said a thousand obliging things to Derants and me; and I was so extreamly charm'd with her, that I thought my self no less happy in being ally'd to her, than my Brother did in becoming her Husband. Philintus having no House in Town, his Sister was prevailed on to make our's her Home, before the Ceremony of Marriage should give her the Title of Mistress of it——and the intended Bridegroom's being impatient for the compleating their Wishes, every thing was preparing for the Celebration of both Nuptials with all the Expedition imparts.

ginable.

A T length the Eve to this great Day arriv'd, but it me only to overwhelm us with a mortal Affliction: selne was on a sudden seiz'd with so violent a Disorder. at the was obliged to take her Bed. You may be fure ere was no Affistance wanting; but, notwithstanding all care that could be taken, her Distemper became morin less than twelve Hours! She herself was the first o perceived it, and causing Dorantes and Philintus to w near the Bed, where I before was fitting, holding r in my Arms; I fee, (faid she) that Heaven will not fer me to enjoy the Happiness you are preparing for : I affere you, (added fbe) taking his Hand, I should ve laid my felf under any agreeable Law of contributing ery thing in my power to your Felicity; but fince that anot be, transfer to my dear Child the Tenderness you re for me, and give me the fatisfaction of believing, that losing a Mother, he shall gain a Father -- I also that my death may not retard the Marriage of Belifa d Philintus. In speaking this she embraced me tenderly, I making her Brother approach still nearer to her, she k our Hands, and joined them; remember (resumed) a Sifter, who dying loves you with an Ardour bend what is ordinarily found among Relations. Philintus myfelf were almost drown'd in Tears, but the Condiof Dorantes was terrible; I thought several times he ald have expir'd before her: He continued on his Knees he Bed-fide, holding one of her Hands, without being to speak one word; but the Despair which appear'd is Face, gave me just Cause to sear the Effects. That able Lady finding herfelf at the point of death, and bled beyond measure at the fight of his Grief, loofher Arm from him, threw it round his Neck ; wel, my dear Husband, (faid she) I beg you will ove from hence—your Sorrow fostens me too h remember that my last Breath conjures you ve for the fake of him whom I prize far above my-She then made a fign that we fhould all rebeing defirous of passing her few remaining Mots with her confessor, who was all this while waiting he Room. - Dorantes was carried away in a

מו מי מו

-Philintus followed him, endeavouring to mitigate the Transports of his Grief ---- As for me. I know not by what means I was convey'd to my own Apartment, where some time after I found myself on my Bed, near which Philintus fat in great Affliction; and it was not without difficulty he forc'd himself to tell me that Arlefne was just expir'd, and that her whole Body was cover'd with the Venom of her Disease, which no Remedies had the power to throw out. I immediately thought of my Brother; but he affur'd me that he was furrounded by Friends and Servants, who were using all the means they could invent for his Confolation I went to him, and found him in a Condition the most deplorable that Grief has Power to reduce one to --- and it was near a Month before we could observe the least Abatement of it and if then he feem'd to have thrown off fome part of the Violence of that Anguish with which at first he was so fiercely agitated; it was only that he might enable himself to execute the Commands of that lovely Person whose loss had occasion'd it. By her last words he was made Guardian of her Son, and Poffessor of his Estate till he should come of age. He therefore sent down to the Country where the Effects lay, to make her Death, and her Will known, and to affure her Servanu that he would take the same care of them as if she were resident a destruction of the countries fill living.

PHILINTUS would very fain have had my Brother conclude our Marriage; but he was yet too full of Affliction to endure the Thoughts of a Solemnity which would more remind him of his own irreparable Loss That faithful Lover however was scarce ever from me; and in this time of a more intimate Conversation with him than I had permitted before I had thoughts of making him my Husband, I discovered a thousand Virtues a thousand Beauties which till then had pass'd unheeded by me: Our mutual Tenderness at length arrived to that degree of Persection, which makes Love immortal

IT was near three Months after the Death of Arfifm, that Dorantes beginning to think there was fomething due to a living Friend and Sifter, having paid an uncom

on Tribute of Sorrow to the Dead, gratify'd the im' tient Sollicitations of Philintus with a Promife that r Marriage should be celebrated in a few days. But estiny seem'd to oppose his kind Intentions and our appiness: "He had scarce time to thank him for the rant, before he receiv'd an Order from superior Powers imbark immediately, the Fleet being ready to fail on fecret Expedition. Here was no room for Hope, no offibility of gaining Time - judge of his Despair, and y ungovernable Grief-the Dangers he was going to expos'd to, made his departure more afflicting; and ver were Farewels accompany'd with greater Symptoms inconfolement on both fides - Omens, alas! too fure e ne'er should meet again. He had employ'd the little ne allow'd him in affigning his whole Estate to me, is little Nephew Orfames having a great one of his own) hich, tho it was a vast Addition to my Fortune, was kewise so to my Grief, because it prov'd the Greatness my Loss in him who had bestow'd it_The Town grew teful to me in his Absence, and I desir'd leave of my other to retire and pass some time in Arsesne's House: e willingly yielded to it, and recommended the young after of it to my Care, - When I came near that fine at, methought it feem'd ftript of all those Charms which d taken mine Eyes when first I went; Arsesne being more, the very Trees, and fine Parterre before the ate feem'd to bewail her Lofs, and look'd neglected d forlorn. But at my Entrance every thing became eadful, by the Trouble and Confusion I found the Faly involved in; which was occasion'd, as they presently me, by the flight of Orsames's Governess, who had pear'd two days.

THE hope of her Return, and tear of my Brother's ger, had hinder'd'em from acquainting him with so licting a piece of News, contenting themselves with aking a diligent Search for her over all the Country. is Accident renew'd all my Griefs, but thinking it oper my Brother should be acquainted with it, I distend a Messenger immediately, to whom this was as if sesse had died a second time. He made use of all his

B 3

Interest

Interest at Court, and the Power his Post there gave him, and got severe Orders, which were spread through all the Provinces against any Persons who should conceal Orfames or Argina, (that was the name of his Governess) and at the same time promising a great Reward to those who should bring any information of them; but all Enquiries were in vain, they were gone past reach, nor

could we hear of any who had feen them.

A BOUT fix Months after this Misfortune, my Brother marry'd a young Lady of Quality, called Philemena, at first induc'd to it more by Ambition than Love; but the great Merits he found in her, foon gain'd her his tenderest Esteem, and the Complaisance she show'd in talking of Arsofne with the highest Regard, and continually wishing her Son might be found, that she might be a Mother to him, won him so entirely, that in a little time he had no thought for any thing but her. She grew big with Child, and she often said she wish'd it might be a Daughter, who, if Orfames was ever found, shou'd be his Wife-She was ready to fall in labour, when, to make me the most unhappy Woman breathing, News was brought of Philintus's Death, who was one of the first Commanders kill'd in the Expedition he went upon. I fell extremely ill, she never quitted me night nor day, notwithstanding her Condition; and it was to her Care, tenderness, and the Charms of her Wit, that I was indebted for my recovery. Dorantes took all the necessary Precautions to make fure to me the Estate left me by Philintus. The agreeable Philimena was foon after brought to bed of a Daughter, whose Merits you are not unacquainted with, fince it is no other than Julia; and tho' I am her Aunt, think it not a vain-glorious Boast to say few are more amiable, or have a Wit more justly deserving Admiration .-Her Birth, in some measure, mitigated the Grief I had been plung'd in fince the Death of Philintus-Three Years thus pass'd away, at the end of which Death depriv'd us also of my Brother; his last Request to us was, that we would not defist from purfuing, with the utmust Vigour, the Discovery of Orfames's

)

ſe

1-

10

y

le-

e;

118

in

n-

ht

tle

he

it

id,

ır,

h-

yas

on

ted

nd

ner

tes

me

ile-

er,

it

ink

ole,

ad

_

ich

le-

ur-

Or-

es's

mes's Fate; he made me, in particular, promile fpare nothing which might be conducive to that nd, and, if found, to endeavour to unite him with Julia. THIS Loss did not at all leffen the Friendship beween Philemena and me, and the little Julia was the ual care of both till nine Years old; at that Age; bilemena thought proper to deprive herself of the easure of her Company, by putting her into a Numry, to perfect her in Education - She continu'd ere three Years, in which time she improv'd so confierably in Beauty and Understanding, that her Mother folv'd to take her home again. ——Several advangious Matches for her were offer'd us, but always flatring ourselves that we should find Orsames again, werould not hearken to any propofals: Julia herfelf exres'd so great a repugnance to being marry'd so young, hat it made us the more resolute in our Refusals. -Our Enquiries after Orsames were still carried n, without being able to learn any thing of him, or is Governess, who we made no doubt was the fole Auhor of his lofs, tho' for what reason we could not posbly gueß——We had taken up some of her Relaons, who notwithstanding long Imprisonment and variis Examinations, could give us no light into any thing, e thought ourselves obliged to release.

IN the mean time a Sister of Orsames's Father, with hom I was not in the least acquainted, Arsesne herself wing no Correspondence with her, commenced a Lawit with me for the Essects of Orsames and his Mother, Direction of which was lest me by my Brother in Will.—This Lady whose name was Armira; etended that the Death of Orsames was sufficiently ov'd by the length of Time he had been lost; and that Essate ought to come to an only Son of hers.—he Suit was long and vigorous; I produced Arsesne's ill, whereby she made my Brother Guardian to Ormes; and that of Dorantes, whereby he deposited his sealth in my hands, expressly forbiding me to part ith it until there were certain Proofs of his Death: but I could give none of his being living, nor Armira. of

B 4

his

his being dead, the Judges order'd that the Estate should continue ten years longer in my hands, and if in that time Orsames did not appear, I should deliver it up to Arimont the Son of Armira, and undoubted Heir to Orsames's Father, if that young Gentleman were really

not in being.

THIS Decree no way pleas'd her, and her Rage was so violent, that she fell mortally ill. Her Son who is the other of the Gentlemen who accompany'd me hither, and is now with Julia, employ'd all his Cares in endeavouring to recover her, but to no purpose. Press'd by a remorse of Conscience, one day, as she believ'd herself in the pangs of Death, she consess'd to him she had been guilty of a Crime, which could only be excus'd by her too great Affection for him; and then proceeded to surprize him; with telling, that it was she who had stolen away Orfames, savour'd in that Design by his Governess, to whom she had given a considerable Sum of Money to trade with in the Indies, where she had sent her, and had never heard from her since.

T H I S Discourse made the generous and truly noble Soul of Arimont shudder with horror; but seeing her in a Condition which would not permit him to reproach her, he contented himself with telling her, he would never confent to enrich himself with the Wealth of another, and that if Orlames was not found, what he should enjoy of his own would afford him but little satisfaction. To these words he join'd an Intreaty, that she would declare what she had done before me, as part of reparation for the Injury she had done in commencing a Suit against me, which was every way so unjust. —— It was with much ado she was persuaded to this, but the intercessions of her beloved Son, join'd to what she felt in a late Repentance of her Crime, at last work'd the defir'd Effect, and Arimont immediately dispatch'd a Messenger to me with a Letter, the Words were thefe:

Madam,

t

0

1

E pleas'd to come to Armira, who is dying, no Time is to be lost; you aught to be inform'd from Mouth of a Secret, on which depends your Ease, I the Hanour of him whose highest Ambition is to rit your Esteem.

ARIMONT

I receiv'd this Letter, dear Urania (continu'd Belisa) e day before your Arrival at my House, which was the ason I could not enjoy the Satisfaction of receiving you, ound Arimont's Mother well enough in her Senses to inform e thorowly of all the Particulars of the Crime she had mmitted to settle Arimont in the Possessions of her Coul. I caus'd her Confession to be taken in Form by Lawyer, and her Heart being eas'd of so heavy Burden, she dy'd with more Tranquility than she had i'd.

THE Proceedings of Arimont, in this Affair, apar'd to me fo perfectly generous and difinterested, that ook an Affection to him as tho' he had been a near Reion. I would not take my leave till I had engag'd his omise to come and be with me as soon as he had paid last Respects to his Mother's Memory; which when gave me the performance of, I presented him to Phiena, who had some time before retir'd herself to the innery where Julia was brought up, having trusted wholly to my Care and Tenderness. She receiv'd with the Applause which his late Action merited, as well as I, enter'd into a Friendship with him, ich he has not once given us cause to repent. d of Armira's Confession, the Effects of Orfames rein'd peaceably in my Hands without any further Trou-We caus'd Letters to be writ to the Indies; there is neither Governor nor Commander of any Place that not inform'd of the Name of Orlames, and Defcrip-BS tion

his being dead, the Judges order'd that the Estate should continue ten years longer in my hands, and if in that time Orfames did not appear, I should deliver it up to Arimont the Son of Armira, and undoubted Heir to Orfames's Father, if that young Gentleman were really

not in being.

THIS Decree no way pleas'd her, and her Rage was so violent, that she fell mortally ill. Her Son who is the other of the Gentlemen who accompany'd me hither, and is now with Julia, employ'd all his Cares in endeavouring to recover her, but to no purpose. Press'd by a remorse of Conscience, one day, as she believ'd herself in the pangs of Death, she consess'd to him she had been guilty of a Crime, which could only be excus'd by her too great Affection for him; and then proceeded to surprize him; with telling, that it was she who had stolen away Orfames, favour'd in that Design by his Governess, to whom she had given a considerable Sum of Money to trade with in the Indies, where she had sent her, and had never heard from her since.

T H I S Discourse made the generous and truly noble Soul of Arimont shudder with horror; but seeing her in a Condition which would not permit him to reproach her, he contented himself with telling her, he would never confent to enrich himself with the Wealth of another, and that if Orfames was not found, what he should enjoy of his own would afford him but little satisfaction. To these words he join'd an Intreaty, that she would declare what she had done before me, as part of reparation for the Injury she had done in commencing a Suit against me, which was every way fo unjust. -It was with much ado fhe was perfuaded to this, but the intercessions of her beloved Son, join'd to what she felt in a late Repentance of her Crime, at last work'd the defir'd Effect, and Arimont immediately dispatch'd a Messenger to me with a Letter, the Words were these:

Madam,

BE pleas'd to come to Armira, who is dying, no Time is to be lost; you ought to be inform'd from her Mouth of a Secret, on which depends your Ease, and the Honour of him whose highest Ambition is to merit your Esteem.

ARIMONT.

I receiv'd this Letter, dear Urania (continu'd Pelisa) the day before your Arrival at my House, which was the reason I could not enjoy the Satisfaction of receiving you. I found Arimont's Mother well enough in her Senses to inform me thorowly of all the Particulars of the Crime she had committed to settle Arimont in the Possessions of her Coufin. I caus'd her Confession to be taken in Form by a Lawyer, and her Heart being eas'd of so heavy a Burden, she dy'd with more Tranquility than she had liv'd.

THE Proceedings of Arimont, in this Affair, appear'd to me so perfectly generous and difinterested, that I took an Affection to him as tho' he had been a near Relation. I would not take my leave till I had engag'd his Promise to come and be with me as soon as he had paid his last Respects to his Mother's Memory; which when he gave me the performance of, I presented him to Philemena, who had some time before retir'd herself to the Nunnery where Julia was brought up, having trusted her wholly to my Care and Tenderness. She receiv'd him with the Applause which his late Action merited, and, as well as I, enter'd into a Friendship with him, which he has not once given us cause to repent. Possess'd of Armira's Confession, the Effects of Orsames remain'd peaceably in my Hands without any further Trouble. We caus'd Letters to be writ to the Indies; there was neither Governor nor Commander of any Place that was not inform'd of the Name of Orsames, and Defcription

tion of his Governess. He must then have been about fixteen Years old. But all our Labours were inest anal, we could discover nothing; yet still unweary'd with the Search, fix years since have been spent in the same Uncertainty, till at last Fortune, or rather a peculiar Providence from Heaven, restor'd him to us when we had

almost bid adieu to Hope.

BUT, (continu'd Belifa) the Night feems to be pretty far advanc'd, and as my Defign in giving you this Information is rather to divert than fatigue, I think I had best defer the remaining Part of the Story 'till To-morrow. Urania feeing her rife, did the fame as well as the rest of the Company. You leave off, Madam (faid Thelamont) in a place that very much excites our Curiofity, and I read in the Eyes of the Ladies, that they would prefer the Pleasure of hearing you to the Supper that stays for them; and the rather, because we make no question but that we have with us that Orsames so dear to you. The inclination he has inspired us with. makes us extremely defirous of knowing his Ad-This is not the least Effect of the good Influence of my Stars, (reply'd Orfames) and they feem by degrees to lead me to a State of perfect Happinels, as for me, (faid Urania) I have too much Concern for every Thing that touches Belifa and Julia, not to have fome for your Fate, if your own Appearance did not interest me yet farther; and I own I am very much griev'd at the Interruption of a Discourse in which I forefee you must of Necessity be often mentioned. 'Tis true, (cry'd Camilla) and it even makes me melancholy, who am by Nature the Reverse. Indeed (added Orophanes) we ought not to permit Belifa to defer the rest of that agreeable Account the has to give us till To-morrow; and I think we give a sufficient Proof of self-Denial, if we confent to fup in our Impatience, without passing the whole Night in a State of Inquietude. I am of your Opinion (faid Florinda) and Belifa has put my Mind into so great an Agitation, that I think her obliged to compose it. As I always take great Pleasure (anfwer d





fiver'd Belifa) in contributing to your's, fo you shall

govern.

A 8 they walk'd during this Conversation, by the Time it was ended, they were in the Hall, where they found Julia and Arimont just going to send them Word. that Supper was fery'd in. They fat down to Table, and tho' the Entertainment was large enough to have. detain'd them some time longer, yet the impatience of hearing the Adventures of a Gentleman who appear'd for amiable, made them quit it in haste. Julia being but lately recover'd of a Hurt she had receiv'd, and not having perfectly regain'd her strength, desir'd she might retire. Orsames led her to the Apartment order'd for Beli. sa, and as she was not inclinable to go to bed, and that Urania's Woman stay'd with her, he remain'd there too, not thinking his Presence necessary while Belisa finish'd. the History she had begun. In the mean time, the other Gentleman and Ladies fat attentively to hear it ;; which the agreeable Belifa, obliged them in, in the following Words.



The Continuation of the History of ORSAMES and JULIA.

Have already told you, (faid she) that fix Years were past fince the Death of Armira, without our having been able to get any Information of Orsames. Philemena continu'd in her Retirement, having left her charming Daughter to my Care, who was still unswilling

willing to enter into any Engagement, and interested herself as much as we could do in the Destiny of Orlames. ____ It is certain the form'd to herself an Idea of him very like what he really is, and that was owing to a Picture of Arfefne, whom he very much refembles. ——It was to no Purpose therefore that a Croud of Adorers were daily at my House; their Praifes were irksome to her, their Presence uneasy, and The never rested till she prevail'd on me to rid her of Almost despairing of ever heartheir Perfecutions. ing of Orlames, I would have infus'd other Thoughts. but she seem'd bent to die a Virgin, if Fate deny'd her the Felicity of becoming his Wife. - So odd a Passion, and so firm a Constancy for a Man whom she had never feen, and who in all Probability she would never fee, fill'd me with various Conjectures: I communicated them to her Mother, who on that score, and no other, consented to leave the Monastry. It is about a Fortnight fince she has been with me, and had she not been prevented by a little Indisposition, which had given herfelf the pleasure of coming along with us.

SHE discours'd her Daughter on that head I have been speaking, but could get no other Answer from her, than that she found not the least Inclination to Marriage. unless she could see a Man such as she imagin'd the Son of the charming Arfesne must be. It was in vain that Philemena represented to her, that all Children were not like their Parents, and that if he were alive, and should ever be known, which now was highly improbable, it was a thousand to one if he reach'd by many degrees the Image the had form'd of him in her Mind; the still continu'd in her first Determination, to live and die as she was. So strange a Resolution in a Creature so young, and of fo compliable a Temper in other Affairs, made us consider it rather as an impulse of Fate, than an Obstinacy of Disposition; therefore resolved to press her no farther, but wait the Refult. Time, which they fay unravels all, foon put a Period to our Wonder, tho' in a

manner which gave us fresh Occasion for it.

ABOUT

A B O U T ten Days ago, Julia attended by some of our women, happen'd to be taking the Air in a very pleafant Wood adjacent to my House, where being fatigu'd either with the uncommon Heat of the Day, or weary'd with walking farther than she was accustom'd, she sat down at the Foot of a Tree, and fell a sleep. The Women retir'd to a little Distance, to have their Talk; but near enough to hear and fee, any thing that might happen. She had not flumber d long, when a Gentleman on Horseback pass'd through the same Wood; as the way he took led directly toward her, he could not avoid feeing her; and finding her what she really is, he ftopt, alighted off his Horse, and was advancing near her, when her Women came up, and begg'd him not to wake their Mistress The Cavalier told 'em that was not his intention, but that he was only defirous of contemplating near, what at a Distance he had been admiring. As he himself was of a Form to inspire Admiration, and pronouncing these Words with a most becoming Gracefulness, my Women smiled, and had not the Power of hindring him so innocent a Felicity as that which he requir'd: But finding in himself (as he has fince confess'd) Emotions which might transport him beyond the bounds of Reason, he fighing, snatch'd himself from the Place, and after having ask'd who she was, saluted them, and thank'd them, he mounted his Horse and retir'd tho' slowly. My Women in the mean time wak'd Julia, and beg'd her to return to the Castle, lest this Adventure, which had hitherto diverted them, might be attended with far different Consequences: They told her what had pass'd, and show'd her the Cavalier, who every step, turn'd back to observe her. She was very angry with her Attendants for not having wak'd her, and thought them as imprudent, as the unknown Person appear'd to be discreet.

A S she walk'd homeward, she found she trod on something, and ordering it to be taken up, they perceiv'd it was a Picture-Case enrich'd with Diamonds: Curiosity obliging her to open it, she found it contain'd the Resemblance of a Man persectly beautiful. My Servants, who

who presently imagin'd it was his who had just parted from 'em, were as affiduous as Julia in viewing it; when she, who was wholly loft in the pleasing Contemplation of Features which appeared fo charming, was on a sudden rouz'd from the delightful Dream; she felt herfelf stab'd in the Shoulder by somebody behind her, who at the same time snatch'd away the Picture with the other hand----She gave a great Shriek, which was echo'd by all the Women at once; who notwithstanding the Fright they were in, observ'd that the blow had been given by a Negroe Woman, who fled with an incredible Swiftness. But as Julia bled prodigiously, and was fainting away, fome of 'em endeavour'd to bring her to herself, while others ran to the Castle for help. All this was accompany'd with fuch piercing Cries, that they were heard by the Cavalier; who returning to the Place where he had left Julia, more hastily than he had gone from it, beheld her in all appearance giving up the Ghoft, and the Negroe Woman at a distance making —He hefitated not what was best for him to do, but clapping. Spurs to his Horse, overtook her in a moment, and finding the Dagger still bloody in her hand, together with the Picture, he made no question of her Guilt; but seizing her with a furious Grasp, dragg'd her, still galloping back; He brought her to Julia, a. bout whom, by this time, we were all got. -- She was come to herself, and the Blood a little stanch'd by the Linnen which in that hurry my Women had tore to bind the Wound. The Cavalier leap'd trembling from his Horse without letting go his Prey, and approaching us, Madam! (faid be to Julia) this is the barbarous Wretch that has committed this execrable Action; she belongs to me, and I give her up to you to suffer the most cruel Punishments; but sure I am, there are none yet invented fevere enough for the Foulness of her Crime.

THE Creature, as he was speaking, endeavour'd to make her escape; but was surrounded by our People, who ty'd her on the Unknown's Horse: he being on his knees, imploring Julia not to impute the horrid De-

fign of his Slave to his Commands or Affent. She look'd on him, as we were afterward inform'd, with all the Attention imaginable, but answer'd not a Word: as for Philemena and myself we were in such Affliction, that we scarce had the Power of observing him; but at length, his Griefs, and the submiffive Manner in which he spoke, obliging me to take notice of him, I was ftruck at the prodigious Resemblance I found between him and Arfesne: His Youth, his Beauty, and the Gracefulness of his Address, even in that Hour of Horror, touch'd me to the Soul ____ All the Charms of Arfefne, and the Love the had for our Family, came fresh into my Mind, and methought it seem'd a kind of Sacrilege to the Memory of that dear Friend, not to pay respect to what appear'd to have so very much of her _____ By what Missortune is it, Sir, (faid I) that such a Man as you shou'd have been brought to harbour fuch a Wretch about you? You see, Madam! (answer'd be) before you the most unfortunate Man in the World: but this Place and Exigence will not allow me to speak what I would very fain inform you; permit me to attend you home, and at present let us think of nothing but succouring this Adorable distress'd.

I N speaking this, he took Julia by one Arm, and Philemena being next her, tho' almost motionless thro' Grief and Astonishment, did the same by the other. In this melancholy Condition we got to the Castle, where we immediately put her to Bed; and the Surgeons being fent for, comforted us with the Hopes that her Wound was no otherwise dangerous, than thro' the great Quantity of Blood she had lost: They dress'd it, and order'd she should be left to rest. We put the Negroe Woman into a secure Apartment, and caus'd her to be strictly watch'd, not being willing to deliver her into the Hands of Justice, till we had heard what the Unknown had to inform us of. Things being thus order'd, Philemena and I led him into another Room; where we begg'd him to discover to us what he cou'd imagine the Motive to be, which had occasion d this Misfortune which he did in these Words. utter'd in such a manner, as must have melted a Heart

the most insensible.

I wish Madam, (said be, addressing himself to Philemena) that there were a possibility for you to look into my Soul; you would find it peirc'd with a Grief so poignant, as would even mollify yours, injur'd as it is, in the most fensible manner; and I believe you will make no doubt of it, when you shall be inform'd of my Fate. I have been brought up from my tenderest Infancy in Mexico, my Mother's Name was Rosimunda, and mine Mesares. Rosimunda never told me by what Accident she came to settle at such a Distance from this Place, which she often said was her native Country; but however that was, she was so very rich, that she kept a House which seem'd to be a second Court, and yielded to none in Magnificence, except the Viceroy's. She made her Visits regularly to the Vice-Queen, who having a great regard for her, prevail'd on her Husband to take me under his Care; which he did with an unparallell'd Generofity, giving me an Education befitting the Heir of an Empire. I made it my whole Endeavour to return the Goodness they shew'd me: My Heart and Sentiments were so well agreed with the Advancement I met with in the Palace, that I loft great part of that Tenderness a Son ought to have for his Mother; and tho' mine express'd a great Concern for my Interest, yet it was observ'd that there was a Tincture of Coolness in our Affections, which seem'd to belie Nature.

I was scarce arriv'd at the Age of Nineteen, when the Viceroy gave me a very considerable Employment in the Army; his Friendship for me making him overlook my Youth and Want of Experience: But my good Fortune was such, that in three or four Campaigns I distinguish'd my self so as to deserve his Esteem, and entirely take away all sear of being blam'd by the King his Master, for reposing so much Considence in a Person of my Age. I return'd to Mexico after sour Years Absence, to see Rosimunda, who was in a pretty advanc'd Age, and in a weak State of Health: I found with her, and very much in her Considence, this Criminal Negroe, whose Name is Fatyma. Nothing could be well done in

Sh

y

Ы

ni

fee

she

bel

the House, if Fatyma had not the ordering of it; in fine, the Treatment she found with her, was more like that one should expect from a Sister than a Mistress. As for me, who seldom stirr'd from the Viceroy's Palace, and whom a Pride, which I knew no reason for, put above certain Attentions, I never troubled my self about the Causes of so extraordinary a Friendship; but yet I took notice that whenever I went to visit Rosimunda, this Fatyma used me with a Tenderness which exceeded Respect: This, for the present diverted me, and I return'd it with as much Gallantry, as such

an Object deserv'd.

T W O Years pass'd on in this manner, when my Mother, who had long labour'd under many Distempers, dy'd, recomending Fatyma, to my Care, affuring me the very well merited all the Kindness I could show her; and tho' she was a Slave, had fprung from a Family the most illustrious in her Country; and beside all this, it was in her power to be necessary to me in Affairs which yet I did not dream of. I had no difficulty to obey this Injunction; Fatyma express'd on all Accounts so great Zeal for my Interests, that, whether I would or no, it attach'd me to her. Some time after Rosimunda's Death, a very advantagious Match was propos'd to me; but Ambition being then my darling Passion, and looking on such an Engagement as an Obstacle to my Fo tune in the Army, I refus'd it: But one Day happening to talk to Fatyma about it, Alas! Sir, (shedding Tears while she spoke) your Fate is not sufficiently decided for you to take upon you the Cares of a Husband and a Father—but if there be a Woman capable of meriting such an Honour, it is only Fatyma Guess, Ladies, (continu'd he) the Astonishment I was in at these Words; I plainly had feen that it was Love had occasion'd the Regards she had shown for me; but I never could have believ'd it would have carry'd her to fuch lengths,

as to propose Marriage to me. I was not able immediately to make any Reply to what she said; but I doubt not but my Looks sufficiently acquainted her with my Disdain of so impudent an Expectation——for, assuming an Air of Arrogance, which before I had never seen her wear; You seem amaz'd, (resum'd she) but it is infinitely in my Power to make you so much more; forasmuch as you imagine yourself affronted by the Offer I have made you, know, that she who wishes to be Mistress of your Heart, is already so of your Destiny.

T H I S last part of her Discourse making me think her Brain a little touch'd, I began to pity her, and answering more seriously than else I would have done; I am fenfible of your Zeal to ferve me, (faid I) and have all the Gratitude imaginable for it - but, Fatyma, I would have you think within yourself how improbable it is we should be made for one another; and that the Pasfion you fay you have for me, gives you no right to be the Disposer of my Destiny. But yet I am fo, (interrupted she fiercely) your Fate lies hid in Clouds as dark as Night, or my own Visage, reveal'd only to me, never to be expos'd to other Eyes, unless you yield to make me sharer of it. -Think not that I am mad, or that my Passion makes me utter Things impossible to be effected for, to prove the Truth of what I have further to relate, thus much I will inform you, that Rosimunda was not your Mother-tut for the rest-If this be real, (cry'd I, strangely alarm'd) and there be more of Wonders in thy Meaning, as more there must be - there are Ways to force thee to relate it, if Perfuafions fail - Drive me not therefore to Extremes, (continu'd I, a little more calmly) but let that Tenderness which you pretend to have for me, prevail to ease the Doubts thy strange Discourse has rais'd. By Heaven, I never will, (reply'd she resolutely) your Threats more move my Scorn than Terror; that Heart which has

has, like mine, endur'd the Pangs of hopeless Love, can fear no other Racks - already torn by thy Disdain and Cruelty, I look with Contempt on all the leffer Torments which Wheels and Whips have power to inflict, -No, Sir, (added she, after a little Pause) your Love's alone the Price can buy this Secret; all other Bribes are as much unworthy my Acceptance, as the Force you talk of is beneath my Confideration. She quitted the Room in speaking these Words, which were utter'd in an Accent so haughty and assur'd, as made me not doubt but she had a Resolution equal to what she pretended. 'Tis impossible to tell you how I was embarrass'd at this Accident: I found some shadow of Truth in what she told me, because of the little Tenderness I ever had for Rosimunda. But the Conditions Fatyma would impose on me, seem'd more grievous than the Obscurity she cast on my Birth: Nevertheless, the Character of those People, the Violence of their Tempers rendering them capable of every thing that's desperate, made me refolve to proceed with her only by fair means. To that end therefore, after a little Confideration, I follow'd her into the Garden, where I perceiv'd, from the Window, she was gone; and, submitting my Temper as much as possible, said all the obliging Things I could invent, telling her, that as I had been inform'd by Rosimunda that she was of a Rank superior to what most People believ'd her, how noble it would be to prove she merited not the Ill-Fortune she had met, and I was of a Disposition as much averse to any Thing which had an Air of Compulsion as she could be: and fince I did not go about to use any to her, entreated she would not be less generous to me, but leave the Reward of that good Action she told me was in her Power to do me, to my own Gratitude; which would certainly make me more at her Devotion than any Promise she should extort from me, could bind me to be.

TO all this she made me no Answer for some time, but, while I was speaking, seem'd to regard me with a scornful

fcornful Smile. Sir, (faid she, at last) I know you think it an easy matter to deceive a Woman, especially one that loves you; but those of my Country and Complexion are more wary — I still insist on the Conditions before-mention'd, which if you refuse, the Secret shall die with me - 'tis at your Choice either with Fatyma to be prov'd the Son of one of the most illustrious Families in the Kingdom which claims your Birth, and the undoubted Heir of vast Possessions; or, without her, to remain Mesares still, ignorant of your Birth, and Mafter only of a few Plantations; which, tho' enabling you to make a Figure here, is nothing in Competition with what is your Due elsewhere. She urg'd many more Reasons to persuade me how happy I might be in a Wife who lov'd with that Excess of Passion she did: But her Arguments were of no more force with me, than mine with her; and I was obliged to leave her in the fame Humour in which I had found her.

EIGHT Days past away in this Perplexity, during which time I scarce ever slept or eat; what she had told me, and which I question'd not but she had grounds for, run fo much in my Head, that to have been ascertain'd, I would have given any thing but what she demanded. I have several Times offer'd to make over to her all the Estate left me by Rosimunda, and great part of that she gave hope of here, if that might have purchas'd the Secret; but in vain: she was still the same. At last, with a prodigious deal of Difficulty, I prevail'd on her to foften the matter fo far, as instead of obliging my self to marry her, I should engage my felf to marry no other Woman, without she her felf gave Confent, and that she should always live with me, in what State foever I should happen to be caft.

I T was certainly the Effect of a very great Passion, which made her satisfy'd, since she could not persuade me to make her my Wise, that I should not give to any other a Title which she imagin'd so great a Blessing; and I for my part, was well enough contented to enter into Obligations never to marry without her Approbation, which

which I well faw she never would give to any one; because at that time I thought I knew enough of my own Heart, not to be much afflicted if I never enter'd into that Condition. As foon as I had given her the necessary Affurances proper to secure the Performance of the Covenant, as an Earnest (faid she) of what I can inform you, know, that the Name of Mesares includes that of Orsames, which is your true one; that Rosimunda was in reality Argina; and that your Mother, who dy'd when you were but two Years old, was call'd Arfefne -- Scarce had the Stranger pronounc'd these Words, when Philemena and I gave a Cry of Joy, which furpriz'd him no less than the Discourse he lately related he had had with Fatyma had done! but restraining our felves as well as we were able, Go on, Sir, (faid Philemena) you are with People very much dispos'd to serve you: She that you just now nam'd, has been so dear to us, that I doubt not but you will become infinitely fo too. If fo, Madam, (answered be) I shall have no farther reason to complain. Fatyma told me also, (continued he) that she had certain Proofs which might not appear confiderable to me, but would be greatly fo to those to whom I belong'd: But to clear up this Matter thoroughly, we must quit Mexico, and come hither; And to convince you perfectly, (added she) here is the Cap and Drefs in which you was stole away; at the same time taking out of a little Trunk, of which she was always particularly careful, a Drefs and Cap fuch as Children generally wear: You may judge (faid she) that they who have loft you, will eafily know this again. Supported by all these Proofs, what Argina discovered to me cannot be suspected, since I am of too distant a Country to have learn'd your Fate from any other Perfons than those concern'd in it. Your Name, your Mother's, and some particular Instances of the Affairs of your Family, with which by the same means I am acquainted, will be additional convincing Proofs. I had some farther talk with her, which helped to assure me, that what the faid was certain. After which, I waited

and preferr'd me; but who had as great a Regard for me; for you know. Ladies, that the Kings of Spain beflow those great Dignities only for three Years: my Patron had, as a particular Favour, enjoy'd it fix, and when he quitted it, had recommended me so well, to his Successor, that I always found in him a readiness to serve me. I acquainted him with part of what Fatyma had told me, and the Design I had of coming hither with her, to prove the Truth of what she made me hope. He advis'd me to it, and gave me leave to make use of

some Ships just then ready to fail for Europe.

I SETTLED my Affairs with all imaginable expedition, and having placed trufty Persons in my House. and stock'd my felf with a pretty large Parcel of Money and Jewels, embark'd with Fatyma, and her myste-The Winds favouring my Wishes, in rious Cabinet. due time we arriv'd near Britany, where Fatyma told me our Search was to begin; affuring me I had an Aunt named Armira, but that she being my Enemy, it was wholly improper I should make my felf known to her. till I had feen others of my Relations more inclined to ferve me. I submitted to her Directions, and after great Enquiries, we were inform'd that she was dead, and that her only Son refided in the Capital of this Province. Fatyma told me 'twould be of the utmost consequence to go thither, because there were Persons who would, by the Proofs she had to give, be obliged to own me.

f

T

to

m

Pe

he

an

Spe

pii

Vir

yo

Fa

my

STILL rul'd by her, we set out, but the Troubles of my Mind, Change of Air, and Fatigues of my long Voyage and Journey, threw me into a little fort of a Fever: and I have been obliged to stay at a Village about a Mile distant from this Castle. Growing something better, the Pleasure of this Wood invited me to partake of its refreshments; and passing through it, I was struck with the most amazing Sight of a beautiful Lady assepp, at the foot of a Tree; my Eyes being perpetually fatigued with the Sight of Fatyma, I was glad to divert the Idea of her by that charming Object — fatally to

my Repose, and her Safety, as it afterwards proved: I drew near, and was inform'd by some of her Women. that her Name was Julia, and that she lived in this Cafile with her Mother and her Aunt. I figh'd with Grief at being oblig'd to leave her; and, remounting my Horse, turn'd back full of Emotions, which before were Strangers to me; but tho' I was convinced it was the Sight of that divine Perfon which had occasion'd 'em. I could not refift the inexpressible Delight of looking on her; tho' my Horse went forward, my Eyes were turn'd backward - I faw her rise, before I was out of Sight; but she walking this way, I lost that Satisfaction; and I had nothing to confole me, but the Hope that there was a Possibility I might some time or other renew that Happiness .- I was riding slowly on, when my Contemplations were disturb'd by a sudden and most terrible Cry, it seem'd of Women, which made me return with all the Speed I could, believing I might be of Service: But. O God! with what Words can I make you fenfible of the Aftonishment, the Horror, the Distraction which all at once invaded me, when I faw Fatyma flying along the Road with my Picture in one Hand, and a bloody Dagger in the other, and at the fame Time beheld the beautiful Julia in the Condition you found her? But what is impossible for me to express, I doubt not but your own Thoughts will eafily conceive. The presumptuous Confession I make to you of my Love to Julia, which is as violent as it is sudden, must needs make you judge the Despair of a Man, who sees the Person he adores affassinated by the Woman who is posfes'd of the Secret of his Life, and convince you that he can have but little regret at dying, after fo unhappy an Accident.

HEAVEN (faid Philemena, feeing he had done speaking) conducts its Favourites by secret Ways to Happiness: and you may expect every thing from that invincible Hand, that has contrary to your Hopes, led you to the only Place where you can be informed of your Fate. Yes, doubtless, (added I) and I make no questi-

on but you are that Orsames, whose Loss has cost us so many Tears. If we seek further Proofs, 'tis rather to assure you of what you are, than from any Distrust of ours. Fatyma is too necessary a Person to lose, and if Julia is in no danger, we will endeavour by gentle Methods to inform our selves. In the mean time, look on this House as your own; if you are Orsames, as tis scarce probable you should be any other, you! here find your Relations, Friends, and the Persons who ought to be dearest to you.

HE feem'd very much aftonish'd at this D scourse from me; but his Surprize hindred him not from answering it in the most obliging and respectful Manner; assuring us, that he submitted himself entirely to us. He put us in mind that we should fend to his Lodging for the Cabinet; we desired he would fetch it himself, making no Scruple of giving him that Mark of our Considence; for it was already evident enough to us, that he

t

.1

h

e

S

bu

im

mı

Po

Ti

Fu

and

Wo

We a R

Nev

van

Phi

was really Orfames.

He immediately took Horse, and during his Absence we went into Juia's Chamber, whom we found in a violent Fever, which gave us great Uneafiness: I left Philemena with her, and went to Fatyma, whom I found fo loft in Thought, that she saw me not till I had been a confiderable Time in the Room, and had seated my felf in a Chair directly opposite to that she was in; but having at length perceived me, she arose, and look. ing on me with a resolute Countenance Madam, (said she) I am prepared to meet the worst you can inflict; if you are come to give me notice of my Death, be affur'd I dread it not. If you have no regard for your own Life, (answer'd I) tremble for that of your Lover .- Mesares's Head shall pay the Forfeit of your Crime. Mesares (interrupted she) is innocent; and should your Vengeance fall on him, Justice would blush to have her facred Name profan'd in such an Act of Horror. But there's no need (contiu'd she) to lose my Fears for him; 'tis eafy for me to arrest the Blow, tho' the up-lifted Ax was ready to descend with utmost fury on him. What mean you? (cry'd I, affecting a Surprize).

Surprize.) I mean (refum'd sbe) to interest you in his Fate, by means you are yet far from imagining; but you must permit me to see him first, and speak to him without Witnesses; and in return for that Favour, I swear by all Things holy, to inform you of a Secret which very much imports you to be acquainted with. You shall have your Desire, (said I) but to promise me that you will make no Attempt on your own Life. She vow'd she would not, and I lest her to go and give an Account to Philemena of our Conversation, who was prodigiously pleas'd with the Trick I had frighted her with.

AS we were discoursing on this wonderful Effect of Providence, Orfames return'd with the Cabinet; but the Key being in Faryma's Possession, we would not break it open, for fear of irritating her, and preventing her from discovering what we wish'd to learn. We thought proper to defer till the next Day the bringing Orsames to her presence, and in the mean time found so many Charms in his Conversation, that we thought we cou'd not sufficiently admire him. We show'd him the Picture of Arsesse, and he affur'd us he selt more soft Emotions at the Sight of that, than ever he did at all the Tenderness

that Rosimunda had express'd for him.

WE pass'd the rest of the Day in telling him the Particulars of the Life and Death of that amiable Lady; but without letting him into any of them, which we imagined were known to Fatyma. He appear'd very much touch'd at the Account we gave him, and the Power of Blood seem'd to manifest it self in him every

Time we pronounc'd the Name of Arfefne.

r

r

d

h

of

(e

٧,

A

AFTER such like Discourses, we again went to see Julia, whom we found somewhat better, but very weak and faint. Orsames begg'd leave to watch with her Women, never thinking her living but when he saw her. We would not suffer that, but to satisfy him, gave him a Room so near hers, that he cou'd every Moment hear News from her. The Night being pretty much advanc'd, we forc'd him to retire; it was very late when Philemena and I went to Bed, but we had the Satisfacti-Vol. I.

on of leaving Julia entirely free from her Fever, which

gave us some Hours of undisturb'd Repose.

THE next Day, as foon as Orsames thought it a proper Time, he begg'd Leave to fee us, and being enter'd into Philemena's Apartment, Madam, (faid he to her) I come to entreat your Permission for my Interview with Fatyma ___ I cannot bear living in this Uncertainty; the Favours you show me are too precious to be thrown away I dread my not being that Orfames you so much wish to find, and of consequence not deserving of them. I affure you, Sir, (reply'd Philemena, with an obliging Smile) should you not be the Person we believe you are, we shall not however cease from having a very great Effeem for you; and it would be more our loss than your's, to find such unequall'd Perfections are not the Portion of him to whom we have determin'd to give Julia. He figh'd at those Words, which gave her Occasion to proceed. I have hitherto (added she) heard nothing but what serves to persuade us you are really that Orsames we wish to prove you: And here is Belifa, who is more convinc'd of it than I am. Therefore, dear Sifter, (pursu'd she) fatisfy his Impatience, carry him to Fatyma, and bring Matters to a Conclusion, for our common Good.

I took too much Interest in such a Decision not to comply; fo taking him by the Hand, I led him to the Chamber where Fatyma was secur'd. She was in Bed when we came, and the Women I had left with her told us, she had not clos'd her Eyes the whole Night, but had spent it in continual Agitations. They told her Mesares was come, she begg'd us to draw near-I ask Pardon, Madam, (Said She to me) for receiving you in this manner; but the Resolution I have taken, and which after I have spoken to Mesares you shall be inform'd of, will, I hope, plead my Excuse. I anfwer'd her with as much Gentleness as such a Discourse requir'd; and having told her she was free to entertain him, I left them, ordering my Woman to keep at 2 Distance. I was no sooner gone, but causing him to sit down

down on the Bed-side, Well, Sir, (said she) was it not enough for the unhappy Fatyma, that she cou'd not inspire you with Love, but she must also incur your Hatred? 'Tis my Affection for you that has made me guilty, and the Motive, methinks, might induce you to pardon the Effect. Love is not now the Question, (answer'd he, somewhat suddenly) you have committed a most detestable Action; you have brought Affliction, and perhaps Death, into a worthy and innocent Family: But, Fatyma, a Pardon for all these Misfortunes is in your Hands, in discovering immediately what you know of my Birth. I see plainly, (faid she) the Action which my jealous Passion for you has influenc'd me to commit, will be a Pretence for you, out of your growing Love to Julia, to break thro' the solemn Promise you made me never to marry without my Approbation - 'Tis still in my Power, (added she) even tho' to purchase my Pardon I reveal all that I know of you, to keep you still unhappy, by never giving that Confent, without which I know your Honour will not permit you to gratify your Passion - But you shall find that I despise all that must happen from Compulsion; you were born to compleat my Misfortunes, I to deliver you from yours: Therefore remember, that if my Passion has been the Cause of fome little Uneasiness to you, it is now going to establish your Happiness for ever. But now (continu'd she) let Philemena and Belisa come in; for I will further explain my felf only before them; and let the Cabinet which I have been entrusted with be brought.

ORSAMES call'd immediately to some of my Women to setch us: the Vivaeity with which he did it, made the unhappy Fatyma sigh; but the Resolution she had taken, prevented her from giving any farther loose to the inward Perturbations of her Soul. When we were come into the Room, and had seated our selves, beginning thus—'Tis to you, Madam, (said she, addressing her self to me) that I owe an Account of this Gentleman's Fortune, therefore shall declare to you that he is Son to Arselne, and his Name Orsames; his Gover-

C 2

ness Argina, who pass'd for his Mother under the Name of Rosimunda, was never wanting in her Affection to him, in any particular, except in taking him from his Family—and happening to be agreeable to one of the richest Merchants in Mexico, he married her, died in a short Time after, and left her in Possession of all his Wealth, which she never spar'd laying out for the Service of young Orsames; for when this happen'd, he was but a Child. By a most unhappy Turn of Fortune, I was brought to Mexico, and presented to Rosimunda in no other Quality than a Slave; but finding, as she was pleas'd to tell me, fomething that appear'd far different from the Station I was in; she made of me a Friend inflead of a Servant: I had so great a Share of her Confidence, that she inform'd me, while her Eyes stream'd with repentant Tears, of every Thing that Armira, Sifter-in-Law to Arsesne, had done to prevail on her to carry him away, that his Estate might come to her own Son, whose Name, I thnk, is Arimont. She told me also, that your Brother Dorantes was Guardian to Orfames, and that you was to have been married to Philintus, Brother to Arsesne, and not long before her Death put into my Hands this Cabinet in which were the Clothes and Cap Orfames had on, when he was taken from his Mother's House. The secret Passion I had for Orsames, made me remember every particular of what she told me: I constrain'd my self, however to conceal what I felt from her, or him who had occasion'd it, while she lived; but after her Death, knowing my felf the only surviving Mistress of his Fate, I must confess I entertain'd the most presumptuous Hopes, and accordingly spoke to him.

YOU may spare your self the pains of relating all that pass'd between us in *Mexico*, (cry'd Orsames) it being nothing material to the Business which is requir'd of you, and to come to that Part of it which more near-

ly will concern the Company.

I doubt not (resumed Fatyma) but my passion is so very odious to you, that you cannot well endure the repetition of it; but, Sir! you shall soon, very soon be eas'd of it, and the Owner also. A great Sigh succeeded these Words, but summoning all her Courage, I will only then (continued she) add, that Orsames receiv'd my Declaration of Love with that Contempt, which his Dislike of me made him think it deserv'd; but the curiofity of knowing his Birth, at length prevail'd on him to bind himself never to marry without my Leave and Approbation; which, fince I could obtain no more, gave me some Satisfaction to think 'twas in my power to prevent any of my Sex, who should happen to be more agreeable in his Eyes, from enjoying a Happiness which was deny'd to me. He submitting himfelf to my Conduct, we embark'd with the first Ship, and in due time landed here in Britanny: As Argina had inform'd me that Armira was of that Province, I. secretly enquired into her Affa rs, and was told of the Law-Suit she had with you, of her Death, and of the Confession she had made to you. I heard too, that Dorantes had been married, and had a Daughter by his Lady, fince the Loss of Orfames; that she was ordain'd to be his Bride, if ever he return'd; that you, Madam, by the last Will of that dear Brother, was left Guardianess of all the Effects which had been in the possession of Arsesne, till News should be heard of her Son. these particulars, which Rosimunda could not possibly know, (as being at too great a Distance, and some of them happening after her Decease) I learn'd from the People of this Country; and judging you the Person most proper to be first acquainted with Orsames, we directed our Journey hither, though without letting him know to whom we were coming. We flopt with-in a Mile of your Castle, being desirous of informing myself if you were here, before I told him any thing of you - I soon heard you were, and that your Niece also, the too beautiful Julia, was with you. I presently knew it was the same ordain'd to be Orsames' Wife whenever he was found, and was alarm'd with most terrible Apprehen-C 3

prehensions; but the Vow I had extorted from him. enabled me to fuftain em. ___ Indulging my melancholy Thoughts one Day in the adjoining Wood, I faw you there with the fatal Julia: I foon guess'd who you were, and refolving to be certain, followed at a distance, till I faw you enter the Caftle. I returned home full of Rage, Jealoufy, and Despair; the Charms of Julia, which I had been now an Eye-witness of, made me resolve never to trust Orsames with her fight, not doubting but he would break through all vows, all obligations, rather than render himself miserable, by refusing the Bleffing ordained for him by her Father. I pretended to be out of humour, that I could hear nothing of those persons Rosimunda had told me ofthat I believed she had deceived me with a sictitious tale, and that I would have him think of returning to Mexico; for it would be but lost Time to tarry here. But his Stars, stronger than my reasons, provided him with Arguments for staying. I could by no means prevail with him to quit this place, which he would often fay feem'd natural to him. He spent most of his days in riding up and down the Country, taking a vast pleasure in viewing the many beautiful Seats which are hereabouts. I never fuffer'd him to go alone, still following, though unknown to him, his steps.

SOME days ago I lost his Picture in the Wood; I never told him of it till yesterday, when happening to be seen by him, I made the search of that my presence for coming after him: sinding he took the Road in the middle of the wood, I struck into the thickest part of it, where I could, without being distinguished by him, observe all his motions; and when I saw him alight, I drew a little nearer, and discovered Julia and her Women—I saw every agitation of his Soul while looking on her, and read my misfortune in his countenance.

It was with the utmost difficulty I restrained my self from slying out, and disturbing the pleasure he took in contemplating her; and I believe should not have had the power to have done so long, but that when my impatience was at the utmost height, I saw him remount

and again purfue his Way: I was going to leave the place, when I perceived his picture in the hands of Julia. I presently imagined he had given it her, and that this was not the first time they had feen each other. This fuggestion robbed me of all that was considerative - I was no longer Mistress of my despair the worst of Furies had the entire possession of my breast. I drew my Dagger, flew like lightning to her, and - Madam, you know the rest, and may spare me the repetition of a crime, which there is no way to expiate but this --- this is the only means to abfolve Orsames of his Vow, and purchase pardon for the unhappy Fatyma. In speaking these words, she drew a little ponyard, which she had concealed in the Bed, and struck it into her Breast with so much fatal speed, that none of us were quick enough to avert the blow -The concern for what the had done, fuspended our acknowledgments of the pleasure we found in being con. vinced Orfames was the person we so much wished to find him. A furgeon being in the house to attend Julia, we immediately called for him, but he gave us but little hope of recovering her. At first she strongly opposed the dressing her Wound; but Orsames, who was touched to the foul at the effect of her despair, intreated her to live with so tender an earnestness, that she at last consented to have the means applied. I ought not indeed, faid she, to have disturbed the transports of this happy day, I should have joined their hands, whose hearts I see already are cemented - pardon my stubborn foul. She fainted away with these words, but foon recovering enough to speak; Madam, faid she to me, I had forgot one material evidence of Orfames' Birth, that Cabinet contains the Dress and Cap which he had on, when stole away, I beg it may be opened: Argina having told me you made a present of it to Arsefne, when she was going to be married to your Brother, you doubtless will remember it. She gave the Key to one of my Women, as foon as she had done speaking, who bringing it to me open, I found, as she faid, the very Clothes and Cap I had given C 4 him;

him; the latter having been embroider'd and enrich'd with Pearls by my own Hands, I very well knew again.

PHILEMENA and my felf embraced him tenderly; fhe defir'd him to look on her as his Mother, affuring him that she with pleasure saw his Inclinations agreed

with the dying Request of Dorantes.

ORSAMES could not contain the excessive Joy he felt at these Words; it broke out in the most rapturous Expressions; and Fatyma, who had not the less Passion for having fo much Resolution, not able to sustain the violent Emotions which all at once invaded her, fell a fecond time into a Swoon. Or sames, who too late perceiv'd what he had done, affifted us in bringing her to herself, which as soon as she was, with a Voice and Countenance which plainly told us Death was not far off, -I find (faid she to Orsames) my latest Moments are at hand - the Shocks I feel bring 'em on more swiftly than my Wound would do; I have but one Request to make perform it, I befeech you, not to marry Julia till I am laid in Earth, and when you have a leifure Hour, read o'er a paper which you will find in that Cabinet; it may give you some Consolation to discover, that the Woman who thought the Lofs of Life nothing in competition with that of you, was of a Rank whose Love was not-a Difgrace, tho' it has been a Trouble to - She was oblig'd to pause for Breath a while as the spoke this, then straining herself beyond her Strength, she exhausted her whole Stock in wishing him eternal Happiness-with Julia (faid she) - She could fpeak no more, but finking foftly down in the Bed, yielded to Fate a Life which had been full of Sorrows. There appear'd in her, notwithstanding those Faults which raging Love and Jealoufy had occasion'd, a Greatness of Soul in her Behaviour, which methought look'd lovely-neither Philemena nor myself could refrain from Tears, and Orsames seem'd overwhelm'd in gene-The Sight of his Grief obliged us to rous concern. rouze from ours much fooner than perhaps we should else have done, and taking him by the Hand, Come, Sir, (faid I) permit us to lead you from the View of this irre-

irremediable Misfortune, to afford Julia the Satisfaction of partaking in the Joy we have to find you are the Person Heaven has allotted for her. — The Name of Julia had the Effect I wish'd ___ his Eyes recover'd their Vivacity, and his Cheeks their Freshness- At our entring her Apartment, we were told she was entirely out of danger; we told her the whole Story, and Philomena presented orsames to her as a Man who was to be her Husband, which fhe feem'd to obey with Pleafure. — The Sweetness of her Disposition made her extremely concern'd at the sad Effects of Fatyma's Despair; and hearing us make mention of that Paper she had defir'd Orsames to read, begg'd we might satisfy her Curiofity and our own at the same time, by examining the Contents of it in her Chamber: We all agreed to it; I fent for the Cabinet, and finding a Scroll of Paper carefully fealed, made no doubt but it was that, and gave it to Orsames to break open, which he did, and found written on the top, The Misfortunes of Fatyma.

BUT (continu'd Belifa, looking on her Watch) I am afraid it will be breaking too far into the Hours allow'd us for Repose, to enter into this History to-night; befides, if you are not tired with what I have already related, the Remainder will serve for a part of your Entertainment to-morrow. - Tho' all the Company were prodigiously charm'd both with the History, and her Manner of telling it, and had a kind of impatient Curiofity to know the conclusion, yet believing it would be too great a Fatigue to her at that Time, agreed to defer it till the Morning. - They waited on her to her Apartment, where they found Julia and Orsames. Thelamort again embrac'd him, and congratulated him on the Happiness he was going to enjoy—all the amiable Society took part in their Destiny, and complimented them on it-After which, they retir'd, to take the Sweets of that Repose, which never can be fought in vain by those whose Sentiments are noble, and whose

Aim is Honour.



THE

SECOND DAY.



HE Queen of Night, uneasy that Morpheus sheltered under the Umbrage of her Charms, should so long detain, bound in his silken Fetters, Persons, the least Moment of whose Lives lost was an irreparable Injury to the World;

with Vigour lashed her sable Steeds to make way for the Approach of Day; who rushing on the drouzy god, drove him reluctant to his dreary Cave, and opened those Eyes, that, in return, made him more resplendent with their lustre.

THE Hour for the Ladies to rise in being come, informed Urania that she might see Belisa: She pass'd into her Apartment with Felicia, and having renewed their mutual protestations of the sincere Friendship they had for each other,, she reminded her of the Impatience which, by her own, she imagined her agreeable Company were in to know the Adventures of Fatyma; which that obliging Lady being willing to gratify, accompanied her with Julia and Felicii into the Hall, where they found all the other Guests already up, and waiting their Approach. The usual Civilities of the Bonjour being over,—Belisa taking a Paper out of her Pocket, prevent-

ed the intreaties they were about to make her, by telling them, the thought it now a fit Opportunity to let 'em know that part of Fatyma's Misfortunes, which they were yet unacquainted with: I have here, faid the, that account of her Life which was written with her own hand, and at her Death communicated to Orfames—it is this. In speaking these Words, she opened it, and read as follows.



The Secret History and Missortunes of FATYMA.

WAS born in Fez, one of those few Kingdoms who have maintained their Liberty from being inflaved by the over-powering Pride of Europe. My Father was Brother and presumptive Heir of the Crown, for the then reigning Monarch was without Children, and of an Age when none could be expected -They lived together in a perfect Amity, and free from all those Jealousies and Fears which too often are the portion of the Great. - My Father and my Uncle being fuch as I have described 'em, 'tis not to be doubted but that I was bred up in the highest expectations. Our Palace was continually crowded with Ambassadors from foreign Courts, whose Princes sought the Alliance of our Family; but a fatal insensibility prevented me from being pleased with any of the Offers made me; and I was too great a Favourite to have my inclinations forced. In the midst of Royal Sollicitations, there was a Statesman, no otherwise ennobled than by the Favours the King had undefervedly conferred on him, had the Arrogance to hope that from me, which I had refused to io many Sovereign Princes! prefuming, that the fame Subtilties

which had procured his Advancement in Fortune, would

also prevail on me.

THIS Yamaxo (for that was his Name) had the Arrogance to tell me, that if I would confent to marry him privately, he would easily find Means to oblige my Father and the King to approve my Choice; but when I resented, as I ought, his Boldness, with the true Art of a Politician he vary'd the Meaning of his Words in such a Manner, as I scarce knew what to make of them, and should have been greatly puzzled to have represented the Sense of what he said, if I had had a Mind to it. It was however the Instuence of my ill Stars which prevented me from complaining of his presumption, which had I done in time, it might have deprived him of that Share he had of the King's Considence, and consequently sav'd us all from the Miseries we have been since involv'd in.

THAT Monster, still burning in a hopeless Passion for me, took Measures for the Gratification of it, such as perhaps no Age yet ever parallel'd: By the most unsuspected Infinuations that Hell e'er taught, he infus'd a mutual Jealoufy between my Father and his Royal Brother: and in a short time contriv'd it so, that they, before the dearest and most cordial Friends on Earth, grew the most inveterate Enemies. He persuaded the easy Nature of the credulous King, that my Father, impatient of Sovereignty, and growing uneafy in a long Expectance, refolv d to mount the Throne by Force. To my Father he alledged, that the King, instigated by some false Friends, was made to believe he harbour'd treacherous Designs against him, which he resolv'd to circumvent, by having him privately destroy d. To avoid which, he diffuaded him from coming to Court, always to keep a Guard about his Person, and a thoufand other fuch like things, which were sufficient to confirm the other in the Truth of all he had fuggested. He brought it to that Height, that at length the King gave Orders for his Imprisonment, hoping thereby to tame an Ambition, which he would rather have admonish'd than chastis'd: But before the Officers, who had

had the Command of seizing my Father, could reach our Palace, Yamaxo came, and with well-counterseited Zeal and Friendship, gave notice of the Danger, and advis'd him to make his Escape. He did—and making no Scruple of revealing to such a Friend as he believed Yamaxo, where he design'd to retire, by Letters they began a Conspiracy, in which were afterwards a great Number of the Nobility engaged. Every thing being ripe for Execution, my Father now led indeed an Army into the Field, tho' not as that detested Villain gave it out, to dethrone his Brother, but to vindicate himself, and oblige him to restore him to those Possessions which

his Flight had forfeited,

THE King foon rais'd Forces to oppose him; Yamaxo was made the General, which gave him an Opportunity of fometimes favouring one Party, fometimes another, to keep the Event of War doubtful on both Sides; while still continuing to incense each other by private Infinuations, prevented either from liftening to any Terms of Accommodation—Numbers of unhappy Victims to this Wretch's base Designs fell in three Battles, in the last of which he distress'd my Father so much. that he was past hope of attempting another, when he receiv'd a Letter from Yamaxo, with an Offer of declaring himfelf his Adherent, and bringing to his Party all the Forces listed in his Name, if he in return would give him Fatyma. The Proposal seem'd too advantageous to be refus'd, and all my Fears and Reluctance were in vain. He fent him an Answer of Consent, and charg'd me to dissemble my Concern. Then came the Words of Yamaxo fresh into my Mind, that he would find Means to oblige him to approve him for a Son. I told my Father of it, and my Opinion of his Proceedings, which was indeed a true one. But whether he look'd on it only as the Effect of my Hatred which had incited me to raise this Story, or whether it was only the Exigence of his Affairs that made him regardless of it, I know not; but he was deaf to all I urg'd, and began to prepare for the meeting of Yamaxo, and the folemnizing the intended Nuptials. THE

THE distraction of my Soul is not to be expres'd; but being always Mistress of an uncommon share of Courage and Resolution, I invented a stratagem to deliver me from this most dreadful Evil, without confidering what others I might meet with. I dreft myself in one of my Page's Clothes, and having got the Watch-Word, made my escape through the Centinels at dead of Night. But it happened not so well with me afterwards; the Out-Guards which were placed to watch the Counterscarp of the King's Army, seized on me, (who being unprepared of an Excuse) they took me for a Spy, and would not fuffer me to go farther. I offered them Bribes sufficient to have corrupted Persons whom one would imagine less mercenary; but they were either too honest, or too fearful, to accept them, and, in spite of all I could do, would carry me to Yamaxo. The Terror I was in, that he should know me, I believe contributed to make him do fo; for I had neither the power to form any plaufible Story for my coming to their Camp, nor to difguile my Voice in those Answers I was obliged to make to him. In fine, he discovered who I was immediately, and difmissing those who had brought me before him; 'Tis well, my lovely Fugitive (faid he) is this a Habit or an Hour in which a Maid of your Quality and Niceness should chuse to ramble? Do these nocturnal Sallies become the Princess Fatyma? Any thing becomes me better, (replied I, with my usual Haughtiness to bim) than to be the Wife of so detested a Traitor as Yamaxo; and though I find myself disappointed in my intended Flight, be affured thou never shalt reap any Advantage by my Misfortune; not all my Father's Power, not all thy subtilties, shall terrify, or perfuade me to be thine; those who dare die, dare any thing. 'Tis true, faid he, and that methinks should put Fatyma in mind, that Yamaxo, who often has prov'd the little Fear he has of Death, may also prove, he fears not to make use of this Opportunity, which his good Stars have fent him, to gratify the impatience of his Passion, without waiting a slow consent, or the forma lity of Ceremony, Yes, Fatyma, (continued he, his Eyes blazing

blazing with luftful Fires) I have you in my power, and will this hour—this very moment make use of it—And so will I, (cry'd I, drawing my Dagger which I had concealed about me, in case any accident should happen) and plunged it in his Heart—To Hell! soid I, and from the King of Furies receive the just reward of all thy treasons here. I struck the blow with so much force, that the Weapon was quite buried to the list in his Bosom. He spoke not, but falling on the couch to which he was

dragging me, expired immediately.

I have often wondered fince at the presence of Mind which affifted me on this occasion; I no sooner faw him dead, than I fearched his pocket, and taking out his Seal, went directly out of the 'Tent, and telling those who kept it, that they must admit me passage to the next Guard; on flewing them the Signal, was eafily suffered to go through them; nor was it frange I should, Yamaxo had been used so frequently to fend private dispatches in this manner to my Father, that they made no doubt but that I had brought, and was returning to him with fome intelligence. By this means did I pass safely through the Lines, but not daring to venture my Father's indignation, till the first gust of it was blown over, I went to a little town on the borders of Fez., defigning to tarry there for some time, till I should hear the event of this War, and what was the consequence of Yamaxo's death. Alas! I was informed of the particulars but too foon; my Father taking advantage of the confusion the Troops were in, by the sudden Death of their General, fell on them immediately, and had indeed the better of them; but what availed it, when he himfelf, and his only Son. my Brother, fell in the Battle? After his death the conspiracy, was utterly dissolved, and his papers being brought to the King, he by them discovered the means by which he had been drawn to form it, and took so violent a grief at the knowledge, that he had been fo much impos'd upon by the treasons of Yamaxo, that, being of an age not able to struggle with the force of any extraordinary emotions, he fell into a disease, which in a few days put a period to his Life. HE

HE was no fooner expir'd, than a Nephew of Yamaxo's having by his Death become Master of vast Posfessions, and had the Army entirely at his Devotion, took the Crown, without any Opposition. Some few there were who urg'd my Right; but the Uncertainty what was become of me, filenc'd their Arguments : besides, the Friends of Yamaxo had caus'd a Report to be spread abroad, that I was the Mistress of his unlawful Love, and on some Jealousy had murder'd him; for it was prefently known, by the pursuit that my Father made for me, and the Description of the Habit in which I had made my Escape, that it was I who stabb'd him. My Life was therefore profcribed, and vast Rewards offer'd to these who should take me. I was too sensible of the little Inclination the People of Fez have of being under the Government of a Woman, join'd to the Knowledge of the Number and Power of those who were Friends to the Tyrant in Possession, to expect any thing but Disappointments, if I should attempt to raise any Party against him: I therefore resolv'd to fit quiet, and being by the late Troubles weary'd with the Fatigues and Turmoils which attend Grandeur, was well enough contented to refign my Share to those whose more robust Spirits were better able to support them.

I left the Place I was in, and keeping still my true Quality disguis'd, found means to be introduced to the Princess of Morocco. She receiv'd me into her Family, and I liv'd there for more than two Years with as much Tranquility as my Misfortunes would permit me to enjoy, till the Prince, her Husband, feeing something in me, which he thought worthy an extraordinary Regard, she grew jealous; but being of a Disposition more cunning than paffionate, conceal'd it, till she had an Opportunity of getting me convey'd away in a Ship then ready to fail for Mexico with Slaves, of which Number I was made one. When landed, I was expos'd to Sale among the rest; it was my good Fortune, which, after fuch variety of Evils, made Rosimunda think me worth her Purchase; and with her it is that I desire to remain, till Heaven is pleas'd to put an End to my Misfortunes, by

by taking me to itself, and the Society of those who were so dear to me on Earth.

A L L the Company were extremely pleas'd with the Discovery of the Quality of her, who had declar'd herfelf the Lover of Orfames, and a great Number of gallant Things were faid to him on the Occasion; after which, Belisa resum'd that Discourse which the Adventures of Fatyma had broke off. Julia growing every Day better and better, faid she, I dispatch'd a Messenger to Arimont, to desire him to come immediately to me, and bring with him the proper Persons to acknowledge Orsames; he took post, and was soon follow'd by those who were to be the Witnesses: He appear'd so infinitely charm'd with him, that he took all the necessary Steps to convince him, that he preferr'd the Pleasure of finding such a Kinsman as he was, to any Estate he could have pos-We spent about a Week in settling fess'd without him. the Affairs of Orsames, in which Time Julia was perfectly recover'd, excepting a little Weakness. And as we had often talk'd to these accomplish'd Cavaliers of the Persons we most esteem'd, they begg'd to accompany me, to defire you, dear Urania, to partake of our Joy-I would have left Julia with Philemena, but she would not deprive her of the Pleasure of coming to see you, nor separate her from Orsames, who is uneasy to find himself a Moment without her. - Their Marriage is to be concluded in a few Days, and I beg you to honour the Ceremony with your engaging Company, and that of your Friends; — it will be folemniz'd at my Seat, to prevent the Crowd and Trouble of many Vifitors.

BELISA having left off speaking, and receiv'd the Thanks of all present, Urania inform'd her of the Law they had impos'd on themselves during their Stay in that Place; and she found it so much to her Taste, that she promised to submit to it with a great deal of Pleasure. As it was one of those fine serene Days which admit of walking, Urania propos'd taking a Turn till Dinner; they agreed to it, and they all repair'd to the Terrass which commanded the River; after having admir'd

mired the prospect, the happy situation of the house, and prais'd Urania for the easy and gallant manner with which she received her Company, every body seated themselves. I assure you, (said Urania) you allow me a Merit which is wholly owing to yourselves; as I love and esteem you all infinitely, 'tis that animates my actions; what comes from the heart, is always accompanied with an air of ease, which cannot be disguis'd; my temper is such, that if the Company were less agreeable to me, I should be less so to them; and tho' I would not be wanting in good Manners, I should be under a certain constraint which would disturb their Re-

ception.

Tis true (said Felicia) I have seen Urania on such an Occasion, and she is not the same Person; she becomes as ferious, and even fomething more fo with Perfons she does not love, as the is engaging and entertaining with those she does; and you may read in her Face almost every thing that passes in her Heart. A free and open temper (cry'd Orophanes) is certainly a very great charm, but still, methinks, there ought to be a little policy blended with it; and though all the world does not please us, tis our interest to endeavour to make ourselves agreeable to them. What you call policy (interrupted Camilla, with a gay air) is nothing but diffimulation, and that is a fault I cannot pardon. You pronounce a little too hastily, amiable Camilla (replied Thelamont) there are occasions when diffimulation is absolutely necessary; without it Kings could not support the weight of their Crowns, preserve or enlarge their Dominions, or determine the different interests of their Allies or Enemies. Lewis the XIth was the greatest Politician, and the most spirituous Prince of his time; by fineffes where he ran no rifque, he often did more hurt to his Enemies, than if he had led an army into their countries. Policy is of so great estimation among Potentates, that Charles V. always carried the life of Lewis XI. in his pocket in all his Voyages; and it is a remark, that in the midst of a Court, the politest fince the Roman Emperors, he every day allotted two hours to the reading it. Henry VIII. King

King of England did the same, but he unluckily only

imitated the cruelty of it.

THAT's what I waited for (cry'd Camilla) you must agree with me that cruelty is often the child of policy. I grant (faid Orophanes) that policy does sometimes lead Princes to actions that are cruel, and that dissimulation is a part of policy; but it is also a necessary part of it to accomplish great actions, and when glory is the aim, 'tis even a virtue to know how to diffemble well; and I praise that art on some occasions, as much as I blame it on others. To embrace one's Brother, and conceal one's hatred, the better to get an Opportunity for Resenge, as Nero did with Brtannicus, is a criminal distimulation; as was the action of Briaxerxes towards Artaban, who pretended his armour hurt him, and defired that Warrior to change with him, which he did; but he had no fooner pull'd it off than Artaxerxes plunged a Ponyard into his Breast. These are pieces of dissimulation, unworthy not only of the Royal Majesty, but of all Men of Honour, and which ought to be avoided as the Ruin of Glory and Reputation. Lewis XI. was once guilty of an Action, to which he was neither induced by policy nor a necessary distimulation; which will shew you, that when a Prince is cruel he looks on his Subjects no otherwise than as Goods, which he may dispose of according to the time, place, or his own caprice.

IN the Reign of that Monarch, the custom of travelling to the Holy Land was very prevalent. The Prior of St. Cosme, near Plaisir de Tours, a Man of exemplary piety, out of the excess of his devotion, determined to go thither. He asked leave of the Court, obtained it, and setting forth, arrived safely at Jerusalem; but in his return was taken by the Bulgarians, and made a Slave. He continued twelve years in that unhappy situation. The length of his absence persuaded every body he was dead, and one of the King's Chaplains, believing the Priory vacant, begged it of him, who gave it without seruple. Accordingly he took possession

of it.

SOME Years after, the old Prior having regain'd his Liberty, return'd to France, oppress'd with age and Missortunes: His first Care was to repair to his Priory; but finding it was fill'd, went to the Court, which was then at Plaisir de la Tours; his venerable Air, which a long Beard had render'd more commanding Respect, the Recital of the Woes he had endured, and the unhappy condition he was in, inspir'd all, who saw or heard him,

V

of

fe

C

if

th

Er

ni

be

Qu

car

ple

Fo

it ;

Wa:

ed,

cil

Was

101

with Compassion.

THE King, to whom he presented himself, promis'd to restore him to his Benefice, or, in Exchange, to give him fome other as good; but that Prince, not making any haste in the performance of what he had made him hope, the unhappy Prior inceffantly importuned him: The King, thinking he grew troublesome, and not very inclinable to grant his Request, one Night call'd for Triffant the Hermit, his Grand-Prevot, and order'd him to rid him of the Prior of St. Cosme. Tristant, accustom'd to fuch Executions, thought of nothing but showing his Obedience, and taking a Confessor with him, went the next Day to the Priory; where finding the present Prior at Table with some of his Friends, he invited the Grand-Prevot to fit down with them: but he, whose Orders were pressing, declared them in a pathetick His Friends and he at first thought that Trifant was inclined only to divert himself; but he soon related the command he had receiv'd in fuch a manner, as left no room for doubting the Truth of what he faid. The poor Prior, finding there was no Remedy, settled his Affairs, and prepared himself for another World, as much as the short time he had allow'd him, would give leave. After which, Tristant order'd him to be put into a Sack, with a great Weight at the Bottom of it, and thrown into the Loyre.

THE next Day he attended the King, with an Assurance that he had perform'd his Duty, as to what he had commanded him concerning the Prior. The King seem'd satisfy'd. But a few Hours after, walking in the Palace-Garden, he perceiv'd the venerable old Prior of St. Cosme coming towards him: on which, turning towards

wards Tristant; Wretch! (said be) have you impos'd on me? Your Life shall answer the Arrogance. Tristant, very much alarm'd, threw himself at his Feet, affirming that he had punctually obeyed his Commands. But, (said the King) do you not see him before your Eyes? (pointing to the Prior).) Sir, (reply'd be) the Mistake has only been occasion'd by your Majesty; you commanded me to rid you of the Prior of St. Cosme; I went to the Priory, and took him that was in possession, and drown'd him: But it is easy to repair the Fault; I will make away with this also. No, (said the King) 'tis very well. Then turning to the Prior; Go, good Man, (said be to bim) and take possession of your Benefice, 'tis now vacant.

YOU see (continued Orophanes) of what little Use to the State was the Death of this innocent Prior: and by this Instance must infer, that it was more a Cruelty of Disposition than Policy, which induced Lewis XI. to

fend him out of the World.

IT must be allow'd (faid Belifa) that the Adventure of the Prior was somewhat extraordinary: But since our Conversation turns on the Actions of Princes, tho' it be different from the Subject, yet it may not be improper, if I relate to you a Sentence of Charles V. which, tho' on a Triffe, feems to me to be admirable. This Emperor, refiding at Bruffels, and holding there a magnificent Court, the great Princes in Europe adorning it, had banish'd all superfluous Ceremonies, that it might be as free as pompous. Two Ladies of distinguish'd Quality took it in their Heads to interrupt this Liberty, by quarrelling for the Preheminence. The thing was carry'd to a great length, and Charles seeing that the pleasures of the whole Court were interrupted by the Foible of those two Ladies, would himself be Judge in it; and fetting a Day for determining this Affair, there was prepared for him a stately Throne, which he mounted, attended by all his Grandees, and heard the Council of the Parties, who were both present. The Cause was pleaded with Vigour on both Sides; but the Empefor finding the Arguments- pretty equal, and defiring to end

end the Affair, without disobliging any one, gave sentence, that the least wise of the two should have the precedence, and so broke up the Assembly, with a general

applause of the decision.

THIS was a very pretty turn, (Jaid Urania) yet still it keeps us insensibly on politics. Charles V. shew'd his Wisdom in this determination, since too often the Quarrels of Women give Men occasion to take part in them; and a thing which is in reality of little consequence, many times becomes a State-Affair. Charles's prudence prevented all the Accidents that might have happen'd. It did so, (resumed Belifa) and as each of the Ladies wished to appear the wisest, they found themselves both obliged to give way, or else to embrace that amiable Liberty the Emperor had established; and the Men of each party were forced to make a Jest of an Affair, which might, by the indiscreet pride of our Sex, have become very serious.

h

i

M

al

m

ten

fpe

thi

Poe

and

gift

bod

obli

as c

ling

Kno

befor

nian.

Princ

tions

know

there

quire

prefer

prefer

I I occas

THE LAMON Tought to be very well satisfied, (cry'd Arimont) with the Company's carrying policy to such a degree of necessity; for, if I mistake not, he has seem'd very vigorous in the desence of it. And I am so far of his mind, (said Orophanes) that I think, without it, 'tis impossible for a Prince to govern well; and that without Study, and the Art of Policy, a King must certainly sall into great Errors. Doubless, (rejoined Thelamont) a Prince born to hold the Reins of a Kingdom, ought incessantly to apply himself to study; History supplying him with various examples of Wissom, Prudence, Equity, Justice, and Policy, on which he must model his Actions, in order to make himself loved

and feared.

BUT (faid Arimont) can't Men regulate their Actions by their own Experience and Infight into Affairs, without the Affistance of Study? Must they be always ty'd down to follow Precedents? There are some who think they may, (cry'd Thelamont) but I can't bear that a Man of your Sense and Understanding should continue in that Error; and I assure you, I shall spare

no pains to convince you. Men may have in them the Seeds of Virtue, but without Study, and the Knowledge of things past, they cannot be ripen'd into perfection. Kings above all other Men, have need of the example of former Potentates; 'tis a Light which guides their Actions all their Lives. If it be true, that there is. an Art even in driving a Chariot, steering a Ship, building a house, or managing things of yet less Ingenuity; how much more must there be in the Administration of a Monarchick, or Republick State? He that would breed up a Hawk, ought to learn the Method; and infinitely more ought he, whose province it is to govern Men, the most capricious, fantastick, and refractory of all Creatures, and who require the greatest dexterity in managing? Used to Sovereignty over every Specie of the Creation, with difficulty he submits to the Government of his Fellow-Creature-Certainly, if nothing was necesfary towards the subduing of a People, but Courage to attempt it, and making use of our own notions; or, to speak like our new Hereticks in Policy, to leave every thing to hazard, in vain have fo many Historians, great Poets, Orators, and Philosophers, employed their time, and broke their rests, for the Instruction of Princes, Magistrates, and Ministers of State; yet, I believe, that every body will acknowledge, that posterity has been infinitely obliged to them, and must look on their divine Writings, as containing all the Maxims requisite to the Art of Ruling: For from them have the greatest Statesmen taken their Knowledge; 'tis by their Care that we every day lay before us the Examples of the Egyptians, Persians, Athenians, and Romans.

IF there was any ground for Arimont's notions, what occasion have we to be informed of the Actions of those Princes. or Sovereigns, who have governed so many Nations? It would be also unnecessary for Posterity, to know what passes in our Age, were we not convinced, there is an Art in ruling well, which cannot be acquired, but by weighing things past, which History presents us with, as Mirrors and Guides in our Affairs, present and to come. Can there be so beautiful a Sci-

ence as that which preserves peace? A Science which, instead of being destroyed by Time, is enriched, augmented, and brought nearer to Perfection. Every thing flourishes in the State where that is cultivated; and, where it is neglected. Ruin and Perdition are the unfailing Confequences. I very well know indeed, that notwithstanding the Use of Wisdom and Policy, it's very difficult for Princes and great Ministers to content every Body. The Accidents which daily arrive, and are impossible to be foreseen, the Envy of Contemporaries, the Calumnies which are spread among the People, and the Care Malecontents always take to blacken the most innocent Actions, is, generally speaking, the Reason. For it is as hard to please every Body, as Simonides pleafantly faid, as it is to fit a Garment to the Moon, that never continues a Minute in the same Shape. But what Glory then must it be for a Prince, or a Minister, who, despising those vile Creatures, always consults the Good of the State, every thing he undertakes is crowned with Success, and he is respected by his Neighbours, and by his Subjects.

IT is certain (faid Orophanes) that the Art of Policy must be acquired by Study and Experience; and that many may fay with the Emperor Commodus, that they are born Kings and Princes, but no body can pretend to be endued, when born, with Policy, and the Art of Governing. Yet these new Doctors in Politicks. (cryed Arimont) hold, that all Monarchies have their Beginnings, their appointed Time of Maturity, and their periods, determined by Fate: So that all Politicks are unnecessary; and say, with Licinius, that too much Learning is the Ruin of Commonweal hs; and that all Books ought to be forbid, as pernicious. That is a most condemnable piece of obstinate Ignorance indeed; (interrupted Thelamont) which precipitates a Nation into irretrievable Misfortunes: Alexander the Conqueror was of a very different Opinion; he stiled the Iliad of Homer a true Guide in military Affairs, and constantly lay with that and his Sword under his Head. Julius Cafar, in his Expeditions, always carried a Library with him,

which



ntild dtlh hood him the same of the hard fellow the same of the sa

es do ed wl wl

which he constantly study'd, communicating the Remarks he made to his Generals, his Ministers, and those who governed the Provinces. These great Men did not think their own Wisdom sufficient to carry 'em through every thing. Alexander was wont to fay, that he owed more to his Preceptor Aristotle, than to Philip of Macedon, his Father. That glorious King, whose Heart was so much bent on War, had a view to Fame in fomething he thought preferable to Arms, and modeftly complained, in a Letter he wrote to Aristotle, that he was concerned he should publish the Instructions he had bestowed on him, because others might profit by them, as he had done: and he had much rather furpass Mankind in Learning, than in Power and Riches. Demetrius the Phalerian advis'd King Ptolomy, and all other Princes, to fludy Night and Day; and it was a Saying of Plato's, that that Commonwealth was happy, whose Governor was a Philosopher. ____ In fine, Study enlightens the Understanding, and leads Men to a perfect Knowledge of themselves, which renders them more humane, and excites them more to Virtue. The Trophies of Miltiades rouz'd up Themistocles; so have several Heroes been inspired by the Examples of those who have been before them; witness the Scipio's, the Cato's, the Emilius's, and the Cæsars. Learning begets Authority, Credit, and Respect among Men; and the Love of the whole World is the Fruit of a wife behaviour. How can a Prince, whose Rank places him so far above the Vulgar, be capable of guesting the Cala. mities his People may fall into, but by Study? How can he discover the secret Plots that are contrived to enfnare him? How can he preserve himself from the flatteries his Ears are perpetually befieged with? Books have a greater Privilege than Men; they explain themfelves with Freedom, and their Counfels and Reproaches are listened to without Anger; they serve as Antidotes to the Poison of Flattery, and may be confult. ed at all times, and on all Occasions. Would you see what Effect the Desire of Liberty has upon the Soul, what is the Consequence of a base Action, what Remorfe VOL. I.

morfe follows Cruelty, and how inestimable a Virtue Clemency is; would you look into the Viciflitudes of Fortune, and how liable to Change is the Condition of the most powerful present, History shows it all without disguise: 'Tis the Theatre where the whole World is represented; we here find every thing we want; we view Tempests and Shipwrecks without Terror; Battles and Sieges, without Dangers; the Customs and Manners of all Nations without Expence; and 'tis here we may find the Beginnings and Endings, the Flourishing and Decay of Empires. I submit (faid Arimont) and I find your Reasons so just and well-grounded, that I now blame those who will have it to be, as I endeavoured to maintain, that Experience alone was fufficient. But I can't repent having been the Occasion of a Discourse, the Beauties of which I am so charm'd with: and I believe they are not a few, who have taken the Liberty to contradict Thelamont, on purpose to give him an Opportunity of anfwering them. I must own (added Belifa) that he has maintain'd his Opinion with fuch admirable Learning and Eloquence, as very well demonstrates the Advantages of Literature, which has aided him in so agreeable a Conversation. Thelamont answered with Modesty to the Praises he had so well deserved; and, that he might put a stop to them, made the Company take notice that 'twas Dinner-time: They got up, and walking towards the House, found every thing was ready to be served to Table. Mirth, a mutual Love and Confidence, and a noble Frankness animating this amiable Society, one may fay their Pleasures were compleat.

6

sh

an

en

In

foe

an

at

ufe

duc

bri

Clo

for

gre

an

Fu

ofte

AFTER Dinner was over, Belisa would make every one submit to the Law which had been made, and defired them to sollow her to the Library. They consented; and having in the same manner as the Day before, seated themselves, and taken up Books, nothing was heard but the rustle of turning over Leaves: Belisa was the sirst that broke Silence; I have happened (said she) on the Instructions which Busty gives his Son, which puts me in mind of what Philemena has wrote to Julia; 'tis a piece worth your attention, and will let you

you see the Humour and Understanding of that amiable Woman. At these Words the Company begg'd she would not deser the Pleasure they proposed to themselves in hearing it. As I desire (said Julia) never to stray from the Rules Philemena has set me, I always carry them about me, so can easily satisfy your Curiosity: In speaking this, she presented to Urania a little Book in Manuscript; who taking it with a Grace peculiar to herself, and perceiving her Friends disposing themselves to give Attention, began to read:



General Instructions of a Mother to a Daughter, for her Conduct in Life.

N the Plan of your Education, my dear Julia, I have consulted your Glory more than my own, and shall be compleatly happy to see you perfect without any Vanity, in having doubly form'd you, by Blood, and Precept: The only Pleasure I propose to myself, is feeing you follow them, which your Docility in listening to them flatters me you will do. I give you my Instructions in Writing, that in what Place or Condition foever you are, they may be always present with you; and that when Death deprives you of me, it may not at the same time rob you of that which may be more useful to you than my self. A Custom wisely introduced into the World, having made me trust your bringing up to Persons who are, by being shut in a Cloyster, secur'd from ail worldly Troubles, will therefore prevent two Things equally unhappy; either too great an Inclination for a Monastick Life, or too violent an Abhorrence of it : Be upon your Guard, my dearest Julia, against both. Youth, always fond of Novelty, often furrenders itself without consulting Reason. The D 2 Tran-

Tranquillity of a Monastick Life, the inticing Discourtes of those whose only Aim is to make you embrace the Vows they are already bound by, makes me apprehend your adding to the Number of fo many young Creatures, who are by an inaccessable Grate often render'd more wretched than those whose Morals have been corrupted by the World. When Remorfe affaults one in the Cloyster, one must be very particularly endow'd with Grace to find any Remedy, fince the only ones that can be apply'd, are the very Causes of our Affliction: -as Retirement, Prayer, and a regular, and a religious Life. One is then apt to paint the World in fuch lively and beautiful Colours, that one burns with an Impatience to be in it, and cannot forbear lamenting the Impossibility there is of ever doing it. How will the Mind in fuch a Case be rack'd with ten thousand torturing Idea's! One thinks those very things fill'd with Charms, which are in reality Subjects only of Sorrow and Vexation; Vice appears dress'd in the Shape of Virtue, and without finning in the Practick part, one does so doubly in the Theorick.

WHEN a Person has lived in the World, and has had the Misfortune to give into fome of the little Follies of it, the Remorfe of an irregular Conduct, and the Disgust of a Life fill'd with Intrigue; every thing appears in its proper Colours, and one looks on Retirement as the most fovereign Bleffing. We ought therefore to know ourselves thoroughly before we enter into such a Life. But perhaps you'll say, Must we then plunge ourselves into Vice, that our return to Virtue may be with the more Vigour? No, that is not what I mean, but I would have you be Witness of the Failings of others, without erring your felf, that ill Examples may serve as a Preservative to your Discretion; and that comparing the Troubles, Noise, Hurry, and Confusion, and an interested and intriguing World; with the serene Comforts of Retirement, you may consult your Heart in the Choice, and then embrace that to which you are most inclined. One may live as regularly in the World as in a Cloyster, and perhaps betH

W

to

L

to

tir

rol

titi

tion

Let

Rej

Wil

Kno

ble:

Mis

with

out

all (

with

Acti

wife

mak

gene

ter; a generous Mind, when it has the power of doing evil, will rather avoid it, than when it is under a Conftraint.

THE Charms with which Heaven has bless'd you, while they delight my Eye, make me tremble for you hereafter. Beauty has been often the Rock on which Virute has split, when Care has not been taken to enrich the Mind with Measures which may defend it in all the various Changes of Life. A splendid Fortune is ever attended by Luxury, whose Companion is Coquetry. The Adoration of the Men, and the perpetual Flatteries one meets with from them, are often too pleafing to our Vanity; and, by listening to a Number, the Heart is uncertain in its Determination, and one infenfibly gives up to a Croud that Reputation we fear to trust with one fingle Person, and which ought to be dearer to one than one's Life. Poverty, Misfortunes, and a Life embitter'd by eternal Vexations, is no less fatal to Virtue; such a Woman is apt to make use of her Beauty to subdue her Enemies --- to procure her Friends in time of need: She meets, 'tis probable, with dangerous Consolers, and her Honour is the Sacrifice to Gratitude. To prevent these Accidents, Wisdom is the only Means; but endeavour to be wife without Affectation; Wisdom does not require so much outward Show, as inward Severity. Be prudent, without being a Prude: Let your Modesty be accompany'd with Gaiety, and your Reserve with Good-Nature: Apply yourself to learn what will embellish your Mind, but let not Vanity attend your Knowledge: Let your Philosophy be Christian: Be affable and obliging to all, intimate but with a few. Pity the Misfortunes you are in no prospect of feeling: Behave without too much Submission to your Equals, and without Pride to your Inferiors: Comfort the Distressed of all Conditions: Do nothing but what is praise-worthy, without aiming at Praise; the Ostentation of a good Action often eclipses the Glory which it would otherwise deserve. If Face allots you to a happy Marriage, make the Blessing permanent by Love, Virtue, and a generous Confidence. If, on the contrary, you are un-D 3

fortunately so, and your Mind torn and distracted with the Agonies of domestick Jars, look out for Friends who have a greater Regard for your Virtue than your Beauty; and if by that means you get no Relief, feek it from him who alone can extricate us out of the deepest Distress. If you love your Husband passionately, and he but ill returns your Tenderness, let Mildness, Complaifance, and a blameless Conduct be the only Arms wherewith you combat his ill Humour; Jealoufy Sullenness, or a peevish Melancholy will never regain a Heart liable to wandring. If the Match is disproportion'd, and he happens to be very agreeable in his Humour, but the contrary in his Person, never cease endeavouring to conquer your Dislike, and remember the Beauties of the Mind are by far the most preferable, - If you chance to be equally indifferent to each other, let not that draw you into any Irregularities shun the Opportunities of finding in another the Charms that are wanting in your Husband, and let the Force of Duty

t

ti

tl

R

ar

ot

for

no

fuc

Nu

the

diff

read

who

froi

wh

herf

capa

our

Supply the Defects of Fondness.

'TIS in fuch Circumstances as these that 'tis difficult to preserve one's Virtue; but then 'tis, at these times, that it is most requisite, and appears with greater Lustre. A Woman perfectly happy, who is not wanting in her Duty, is esteemed without being praised, because having no Complaint, she has no I'retence for doing otherwise; but a Woman that is unfortunate, and yet wife, feems to exceed even Expectation. The Virgin, or the Widow-State also seems to me as much or more expos'd to Danger; a young Woman that is left without Father or Mother, and entirely Mistress of her Actions, can't be too circumspect in them. - She takes no Step that does not endanger her Reputation; if she keeps a great deal of Company, she passes for a Coquette; if she confines herself to a few select Friends, she then has some fecret Intrigue; in short, every body passes their Judgments on her with less Charity, because they know she has no body to be responsible for her Conduct. 'Tis then I advise Retirement, but without entering into religious Orders .- If you should marry, and your Husband die,

take care not to imitate those Women, who think because they have nobody to whom they are obliged to be accountable for what they do, they may with Safety abandon themselves to an irregular Conduct, believing that, under the Umbrage of their Crape, they may conceal the loofe Inclinations of their Hearts. A Widow ought to be more nice in her Behaviour than either a Wife or a Maid: The State she has past through, should make her observe a greater Decorum, fince she ought to refume the Modesty and Innocence of a Maid, with the Knowledge of a Wife: Wisdom must be her inseparable Guide; or she will be liable to Censure: if she can, therefore, be disengaged from the Cares of a Family, and the Affairs which are capable of retaining her in the World, the best thing she can do, is to retire herself from it: She knows all the Deficiencies of it: the Injustice, the Cruelty, and the Afflictions of it: the Pleasures she has enjoy'd not having recompens'd the Pains, a Cloyster is for her a safe and sure Asylum. Ah! how acceptable to Heaven is such a Sacrifice? Religion meets with no Opposition in her Soul, free and detach'd from the Things of this World, all would otherwife feem Conftraint, is now Joy and Comfort. Let none but these, and Maids of a mature Age, who have had time to reflect on the Life they are entring into, pretend to embrace Holy Orders; let there be no forc'd Calls, no Victims of Family and Interest. 'Tis not but that Grace may operate in young People, but fuch fort of Holocausts are scarce; and among the great Number of Nuns, those that are content, are by much the smallest part.

THUS, my dearest Julia, have I led you thro' the different Stages of human Life, and hope, when you read this, you'll rather think it came from a Friend, whose Tenderness endeavour'd to make you perfect than from a Mother grown severe by Age; and don't enquire whether she who give you these Lessons observ'd 'em herself, only think that she who could give them was capable of sollowing 'em; others Faults do not lessen ours, but ought to serve as Examples to deter us from

'em. I flatter my felf, from the Observations I have made on your Temper, that this Abridgment of your Conduct may be serviceable to you in all the Instances of your Life, on which I beseech the Divine Being to pour his holy Blessings.

WHEN Urania had done reading, This (faid Thelamont) is an amiable manner of instructing; there runs thro' the whole Work a certain Tenderness and Gentleness, which very much adds to the Value of it. As for me (faid Orfames) it shall be so much my care to render Julia happy in a marry'd State, that I hope she will have no occasion for the Lessons which relate to an unfortunate Match. I own (added Florinda) that this is a much better Method of teaching Youth than Severity; the Soul readily inclines to Virtue, when it's pointed out with Delicacy. I am charm'd with it (cry'd Camilla) for I can't bear the Measures some Parents take in the Education of their Children, who strive by Dint of Blows and harsh Expressions to fright 'em into That is the Reason, (said Arimont) that we fee Numbers of Men and Women, as foon as they are free from the paternal Yoke, give themselves blindly up to their Passions; their Lessons of Honour and Wisdom being given 'em with Severity, they are no sooner at Liberty than they misapply 'em, and instead of the Admonitions, only remember the Ill-nature of those who gave 'em. This puts me in mind (refum'd Thelamont) of a Story that Montaigne relates upon the Subject of Childrens Education: he blames, as much as we, the too great Severity of Parents, who feek rather to be feared than loved, retrenching even the tender Names that Nature gives 'em, the Son calling his Father Sir, and his Mother Madam; on which he tells us, that a Per on of Distinction, a Friend of his, who had loft his only Son, a Youth of great Hopes in the Army, in discoursing with him on the Affliction such a Loss must be, said, my greatest Grief is the having brought up my Son with fo much Severity, that it hid from him the Tenderness I had for him, and that he died

died with the Idea of my loving him but slenderly: this must have been a very cutting Regret, ladded Thelamont) and is a good Lesson for Fathers. Montaigne on this makes Reflections, which we are apt to make as well as he, but I wish we would not confine 'em only to reasoning, but put 'em in Practice also. This Example (said Orophanes) is not only applicable to Fathers, but to all Mankind in general, who feldom understand the Value of Things till they possess them no longer. A Father, a Son, a Friend, a great Monarch, a Hero, are never so much respected, loved, or valued, during their Life-time, as after their Death; the Sorrow for the Loss of 'em has this in particular, that it brings to mind those Actions which their being alive had made to be forgot. 'Tis a certain Truth indeed, (rejoyn'd Belifa;) the Romans never knew the Value of Coriolanus, till they had banish'd him, and the Volscians, who had been so often defeated by him, had made him their General, and under his Conduct drawn Victory to their Side. What a prodigious Alteration in the Roman Affairs was occasion'd by the Death of Quintus Falius? - Did not that of Marcellus hinder the City of Locri from being taken? - Scipio had no fooner loft his Life, than the Carthaginians thought themselves Conquerors, and the Romans overcome; and so it would have happen'd (reply'd Orsames) had it not been for the Prudence of Publius Voluminus, who feeing the Conful Valerius fall dead, cover'd him himself, and concealed his Loss so well, that the Army knew nothing of it till the Battle was over. The very presence of Camillus terrified the Enemy, and he was always attended with Victory. The Reputation of Alexander was so spread, that he was known in the most distant Countries, every Body thought it an Honour to obey him, and despis d all other Leaders.

THIS Conversation having lasted till the Hour for walking, the Company repair'd to the River-side. The Conversation for some time turn'd on indifferent Things, but at length falling on Poetry; the agreeable Felicia said

she would entertain Belisa with a piece that had never been seen, and which she believ'd would please her. They all desir'd her to read it, which she did with a becoming Air, and Sostness in her Voice.

OLYMPIA in DESPAIR,

An Irregular O D E.

E ARY, detesting all Society, Since shunn'd by bim I only wish to see, I fty the chearless Sight of human kind, Seek Solitude befitting my fad Mind : Where unalarm d and free From Insults and from Flattery, Sense, in a Lethargy of Thought, Might be diffolv'd, Timolion forgot. And future Time glide on, unfelt, in blest Stupidity, But when to unfrequented Wilds I run, Or hide me in some Day, defying Gloom, Where the bright Lamp of Heaven ne'er shone, And Night seems ever but begun! Cruel Remembrance persecutes me still, And disappoints my Will; Shows what I was, with what I'm now become, And rac's my Brain with curs'd Comparison.

What shall I do? alas! I strive in vain;
Long lest Repose I never must regain:
Where-e'er I go, Timolion is there!
Even Darkness cannot hide him from my Sight,
His fatal Beams dart through the Vail of Night,
To my Soul's Eye his Glories all appear,
And wake Restection with too glaring Light!
The sleeping Passions at the quick'ning Blaze,
Start to new Life, and hostile Vigour gain.
All Foes alike to Reason's Sway,
Each his whole Force displays
To torture or betray,

With Shows of Pleasure, or with real Pain, Hope, flatt'ring Parasite, is always near, Oppos'd to him, stands Tyrant Fear,

Both have enough to say, and both by turns engross my Ear.

Long they struggle, but in vain, Despotick Rule to gain

Their Strength is equal, my divided Soul

Yields now to this, and then to that's Controul;

And whilft of neither disposseft,

Both with Convulsive Fury rend my bleeding Breast: Thought warring against Thought, like meeting Tides.

Dash o'er each other with tumultuous Force,

O'erwhelming all within their rapid Course,

All rage at once, all conquer, and yet none subsides.

My Mind a Chaos of Confusion seems.

Doubt-kill'd Expectance, soon as born, expires,

Ten thosand Horrors the Short Joy succeed,

And each new Thought doos a new Fury breed. Wild and abortive Schemes!

Despair-check'd Wishes, and untam'd Desires, Numberless, nameless, Contradictions rise,

Driving, in Storms, my scatter'd Sense about;

Determination, ber sought Aid denies,

And Madness reigns throughout! So when o'er Buildings fir'd, a Whirlwind rides,

And every way, th' excentrick Flame divides.

Some, snatch'd aloft in blazing Volumes fly,

And p int with dreadful Radiance all the Sky;

While others downward hurl'd,

ht first, devour the humble Dust, and crawl along the (ground,

Till at their I ot enrag'd, they gather round, And spread wast Ruin thro' th' affrighted World.

I would vain be acquainted with Olympia (faid Julia) these Verses give me a very great Esteem for I'er. very well deserves to be esteemed, (reply'd Felicia) and her Adventures would be extremely worthy you Attention; but I am engaged to Secrecy for some time. speaking these Words, by chance she cast her Eyes on AriArimont, and found him so much alter'd, that she asked him aloud, if he were not well; which made all the Company observe him with concern: 'Tis nothing, (faid he to them with extreme Sorrow) the Name of Olympia, and the Repetition of those Verses, has reminded me of a very great Missortune; but I beg you will give me leave to imitate the Discretion which she has en-

join'd Felicia, and ask me no Questions.

THIS Discourse made that Lady thoughtful for fome Moments, and partly discovering the Mystery she had been let into but imperfectly, repented her having mention'd Olympia before him; but, to interrupt a Conversation which was becoming serious, we must lay no Constraint upon our Friends, (faid she) and, without pressing Arimont on a Subject which is painful to him, I hope he will excuse our Care for him, since it proceeds from our Esteem. I should be glad if Florinda and Camilla, (continu'd she, turning to them) would tell us their History, and the Beginning of that agreeable Friendship that unites them. With all my Heart, (Said Camilla, laughing) pray attend; for I am going to begin; We are the Daughters of two Sifters, and confequently Coufin Germains; we were brought up together, and left Mistresses of ourselves very young. Sympathy, in concert with Nature, has united our Hearts; our Fortunes are in common; we live together without Envy or Ambitin, but especially without that Passion which is call'd Love; by this you may guess we have not many Adventures to tell you. The Company laugh'd heartily at Camilla's gay Humour. Truly, (faid Orophanes) if every Body liv'd fo, Orjames and Julia would not have so much engross'd our Attention. Camilla can't impose upon me, (cry'd Urania) whatever she says; I have sometimes seen her Gaiety changed into a Thoughtfulness, and Florinda's Gravity has frequently feem'd to me to be mix'd with a foft composed Joy, that sufficiently denoted the Situation of her Heart. Don't deceive yourself, beautiful Urania (answer'd Camilla briskly) 'tis for the Convenience of our Friends we are so; and, that we may not be both alike tiresome, when

when Florinda jests, I grow serious; and when I follow the Vivacity of my Temper, she becomes grave: and, by this Alteration, we find the Secret of not growing tedious to those we would oblige. Every Body prais'd Camilla's agreeable 'Turn. It must be allow'd, (Jaid Orophanes) that Wit is an Ingredient very necessary for Conversation. He that is blest with it, is never tirefome to himself nor Company. There are so many forts of Wits, (reply'd Florinda) that one can't engage not to be weary'd with some of them. 'Tis true, (/aid Julia) and one ought to be affur'd one is poffes'd of the only true fort, before one can think one's felf agreeable. And yet, (cry'd Belifa) there are some who have a vast deal, and are yet disagreeable. I know some Perfons of most profound Learning and great Knowledge, with whom I can't fo much as amuse myself; and I have some Friends of not near so sublime an Understanding, whose Conversation charms me, because perhaps their Wit is nearer my Reach, and that I have not Capacity enough to comprehend the others. That's very modest, (faid Urania) but when one is as knowing as you are, every thing is in one's reach. I have a Work upon the Subject, which may decide the Question; 'tis writ by a Friend of mine, address'd to another; this is it, (faid she) pulling our a little Book.

A Differtation upon WIT,

Alling to mind the Conversation that you and I had together one Day, the Humour took me to put down in writing what I had said to you, in Opposition to your Excess of Modesty, in which you seem'd to me to surpass yourself; you maintain'd, in chosen Terms, and with Expressions full of Wit, that you had no Wit. It seem'd to me a pleasant thing, to see you make use of the greatest Learning, accompany'd with all the Graces of Eloquence, the most beautiful Supporters of Wit, to prove to me your want of Wit; this makes me speak to you now, as if I did not want it, and endeayour to define

it. So much Boldness does your too great Modesty enforce me to commit.

I N my Opinion, there are three forts of Men of Wit; the Man of Learning, the Pedant, and the natural Genius that is cultivated; the Scholar is feldom so agreeable as he is useful; as his Genius, shut up in a Study, comes out of it with Pain, always retaining the Gloominess of that Place which has been the Scene of his producing, perhaps, a great many beautiful Things, yet hinders him from saying them in common Conversation; being too sull of what he has done, or too much taken up with what he is going to compose, he seldom gets out of his Enthusiasm; and sinding every Thing beneath his own Toughts, he's always serious and reserv'd: I sooner therefore chuse to read his Book than hear him speak.

THE Pedant puffed up with having pass'd through all the Degrees of the College, can scarce speak to any one that does not understand Greek and Latin; he makes it a Rule, always to particularize himself by some Opinion, which he maintains with Violence; this makes his Learning tedious and satiguing, and his Company is shunn'd by all Persons of less knowledge, and more

Sense.

THE true Wit feems to me to be the natural Genius cultivated, who has neither the ill Nature of the Scholar, nor the Dogmatism of the Pedant; a Man, whose Education has been carry'd far enough to give him an Infight into the Sciences, who is well read, and bles'd with a happy Memory, and with these has seen the World, as we call it; this Man has more Wit than the Scholar, and more Learning than the Pedant; he joins to the beautiful Sprightliness of Conversation, a Solidity of Judgment. Let the Conversation turn on History, or Fable, or Philosophy; his Memory lays before him every Thing he has read, his Judgment makes him quote it à propos, his Vivacity makes him tell it agreeably, and the Happiness of his Genius inspires him with Delicacy, and a Taste. He understands all Arts without practifing them; he talks wifely, yet agreeably; being well vers'd in

in the Authors, his Judgment on them is found, and his Remarks just: without making Verses, he understands Poetry; and, without writing Books, he knows which of them is good, which is bad. For a Proof of my Assertion, don't we every Day see the Historian and the Poet leave to the Man of Wit's Determination, whether their Book or Poem be worth any Thing or no? for the World has more Men of Wit in it than true Scholars.

THE Man of Learning knows the Man of Wit, and the Wit fees the Faults of the Scholar. Must we have a fine Voice, before we can judge of Musick? Why not as well Wit without Scholarship? It would be a great Miffortune on Nature, if it must always have the Embellishments of Art to make it passable. We cultivate the Earth, to make it produce with more Ease; but we don't load it with Things, to force it to be fruitful; we don't difregard the Field that affords us but one Crop in the Year, because we know others that do twice as much. The Scholar, without Experience, or having feen the World, is like a Field that owes its Fertility to its having been till'd and dung'd, which, notwithstanding the Labours of the Husbandman, foon returns to its native Barrenness: Such as the Wits that are full of logical Arguments, they consume themselves in deep Reasonings, where there is in reality but little Reason. and only a Superficial Wit. The Scholar thinks Learning sufficient to render him witty, therefore neglects what might truly make him fo. On the contrary, the Man of Wit thinks he has none, because he wants Scholarship; therefore, in order to repair this imagin'd Defect, he endeavours in every thing to enrich the Gifts he has received from Nature: This Application often places him above the Scholar, always puts him on a footing with him. Women could not be faid to have Wit, if there was no enjoying that without Learning; for, generally speaking, they are not Scholars, yet are endow'd with a Delicacy of Expression, and a Facility in writing well. These Gifts of Nature raise them to such a pitch, that the brightest Men of Learning often esteem their DeDecisions well enough to refer to them. 'Tis therefore not necessary to be a Grecian, a Latinist, Physician, Metaphysician, Rhetorician, or in short, a sinish'd Philoso-

pher, in order to be a Wit.

ONE may spend whole Days with pleasure in the Company of a Man, whose natural Genius has been cultivated and improved, and but a very small Time with one, whose Learning is entirely insused into him. One's Imagination cannot be always on the Stretch to such exalted Objects; it must stoop to rest itself, and return to its native Simplicity. 'Tis the Center of its Repose

IN short, there are so many things requisite towards maintaining the Title of a Scholar, that when I'm splenetick, I even prefer Ignorance to it; and I maintain, that he who has a natural and improv'd Genius, such as I have describ'd, surpasses the Scholar and the Pedant

in every thing, and has more Wit.

WHEN Urania had done reading, the Company thank'd her for having communicated to them. and thought it was well written. Orophanes, who had, with an outward Appearance of Reserve, a very amiable Temper, finding that the Conversation still continued ferious, endeavour'd to enliven it. I am very much afraid (faid be) that Felicia won't allow me to have any Wit now; the Work I've just heard read, makes me tremble; and if, in order to please, one must have fuch a Wit as that describes, 1 am an undone Man. There are fo many different Ways of pleafing, (reply'd Urania) that your Wit may easily find one of them: I don't see you have such great Reasons for your Apprehenfions. You flatter me agreeably, Madam, (answer'd be) but I would fain know, for my Satisfaction, if charming Felicia finds any little matter that's pleafing in my Wit. I shall take care (faid she, laughing) not to explain myself on that Head; for if I say your Wit does not please me, you'll be chagreen'd at it; and if I tell you it does, you will make an Advantage of it, that I am not willing to let you. That's as much as to fay, (answer'd Orophanes) that you treat my Wit as

b

T

fo

bε

you do my Heart; you let my Fate be always undetermin'd. Dear Thelamont, (continued he, turning to him) I beg you take Felicia apart, and find out what she thinks

of my Wit.

THE LAMONT imiled at his Friend's Request; This is a pleasant piece of Inquisitiveness (said be:) Can you make any Question about what Felicia thinks on that Article? She has too much Wit herself, not to know the full extent of the Merit of yours. That is not enough, (answer'd be) I would have her tell me herself, and then I could judge whether my Person might not beg the Protection of my Wit, if I were sure that had the Happiness of pleasing her. The Expression very much diverted the Company, and Felicia was forced to own, that he had all the Wit requisite towards making

him perfectly amiable.

I would fain be learned (faid Florinda) for I think nothing is so great a Pleasure as to excel others in Know-'Tis a very praise-worthy Ambition, (faid Thelamont) for Learning has been always respected and rever'd by the greatest Men. Pliny tells us, that a certain Man came from Cales to Rome, on purpose to fee Titus Livy, which he would not have done to have feen Augustus Casar, who ruled the whole World; nor even to have view'd Rome, which was then the Metropolis and Magazine of the Universe. ____ Cato. after having led the Roman Armies, set himself about writing on the military Art, faying, that the Valour of a Man could but be useful to the Commonwealth for a little time, but that the Counsels he should leave in writing would be fo always. Which made Cicero fay, (added Orfames) that he esteem'd Solon as much as Themistocles, his Victory having been ferviceable but once, but that the good Instructions that Solon had left behind him, would be eternally useful. Tis true, (faid Orophanes) one can't too much prize good Counfel, 'Tis the thing in the World the most necessary both for Prince and private Men. - Conon the Athenian being General of the King of Persia's Army, found all his Defigns disappointed and traversed by the great Men

at home, who, jealous of his Glory, made him want not only Money, but even the most necessary Requisites for the Execution of his Projects; he made several Complaints, but his Enemies' prevented their reaching the King's Ear. He was obliged to fend a Man in whom he could confide, who having the good Fortune to gain Admission to the very Throne, he so well set forth the Necessity of the Army, and the Despair of the General, that the King, unknown to his Ministers, wrote him word with his own Hand, that he had nothing to do but to advise him how to remedy these Missortunes. Conon answered him, that he must put the Administration of his Finances into one Body's Hands, and to let him be Master of the Treasure of the Army. King gave immediate Orders that it should be so. Then Conon, Disposer of the Money and Army, enter'd into the Enemy's Country, ravaged it, took their Cities, making great Numbers of Slaves, and return'd to Court, loaded with the Honours that were due to his Victories, with the glorious Title that the King gave him, of a great Captain and a wife Counsellor . -

THIS puts me in mind (faid Urania) of the Answer that was made by a certain Persian General, who being ask'd, why his Enterprizes were fo unfortunate, tho' his Discourses were so prudent, and his Measures so well taken, reply'd, That he alone was Master of his Thoughts and Words, but that Fortune, the King and the Army, were of the Execution. This Answer was very just, (faid Orophanes) and the more so, because Jealousy and private Interest are often more regarded than the publick Good. Hence comes the false Maxim of most of those who are in Power, never to advance those, in whom they see the Talents and Virtues capable of making them furpass, or come up to themselves, even the' the State wants them, This is indeed a general Rule among Politicians, (reply'd Arimont) yet a neighbouring Island does at present afford us a very noble instance of an Exception to it. "There the great Publicius Severi-" nus being at the Head of Affairs, Merit and a Capa-" city is a certain Introduction to Preferment. " Plea-

fo

" Pleasure he embraces any Opportunity of promoting " the Man that is most likely to be serviceable to his " Country; no little Jealousies or private Interests sway " his Actions, but, like the Dew of Heaven, his Favour " lights most on the most conspicuous, being indeed " born with all the Talents requifite for the forming a " complete Statesman; and having improv'd and per-" fected them by his Learning, and great Knowledge " in Mankind, he need not fear the being excell'd, or " even equall'd; but yet few, that had not his Gene-" rosity of Soul, would have shared his Power with, " and admitted as Partner into the Management of the " Finances, a Man such as Lucius Hispanicus, whose " Abilities were fo well known to him, and who had " establish'd so shining a Reputation for his profound " Skill in the Management of publick Affairs, by his " Conduct, when some Years ago he bore a publick " Character in a certain foreign Court; these perfec-" tions I fay, would have render'd him a Competi-" tor to have been dreaded by any other than Seve-· rinus."

BESIDES this, (faid Orsames) there are so many Accidents in War, which depend on fo many fecret Springs, and are so various, that a Chief can never be certain of conquering or succeeding, not being sure of always having the fame People for and against him; Time, Place, and Opportunity oftenest determine his Glory and good Fortune. Alexander, without Contradiction, was a great Man, but his Reputation ow'd part of its Splendor to the Scarcity of great Captains in his Time. There's a great deal of Difference in having Men or Women for Enemies, a Reproach which was made to that Prince, that his Fame would have been much less, if he had had, to have fought against, a Valerius, a Cor. vinus, a Manlius, a Torquatus, a Decius, a Papirius, or some other Hero of antient Rome, the least of whom deferv'd all his Triumphs.

'TWAS not (faid Belifa) a difficult Thing to conquer a Prince so effeminate as Darius, who was hinder'd by Luxury from Understanding true Glory and Virtue, and

who always carry'd with him a Train of Women and Courtezans. 'Tis certain, (added Orsames) that there are Moments favourable for Heroism and Heroes; I am not surprized that the Romans were so successful in their Wars, fince, by their Prudence join'd to their natural Valour, they even forced Fortune to be on their Side, and prevented their receiving any fatal Blows from her, by their Application in confulting even the Temper and Constitution of those whom they made choice of to lead their Armies. This is fo true, that having, to oppose Asdrubal, pitch'd upon Claudius Nero, a brave Soldier, and great Captain, but so daring and enterprizing, that he thought nothing capable of refisting him; they gave him for Collegue, and with an equal Authority, Livius Salinator, valiant, but at the same Time prudent and wife, and who, when he aim'd at Victory, made use of all the Precautions necessary to prevent the Caprice of Fate. On the contrary, Claudius Nero was for gaining fignal Victories at all Hazards. Asdrubal laid feveral Snares for them; in which the Impetuolity of Nero had fallen, had it not been owing to the cool Sagacity of Salinator. This Conduct of his was so happy, that one Day, when 'twas his Turn to command, having in return laid a Snare for Asarubal, which the cunning Carthaginian could not avoid, Salinator attack'd and defeated him, gaining so compleat a Victory, that the Romans decreed a Triumph for him alone, tho' he very much follicited the Senate, that Nero might partake, his Intentions doing him as much Honour as his Victory: the Romans did the same with Fabius Maximus and Marcellus .-

I think (interrupted Camilla) that you have sufficiently shewn your Wits and Memories; and notwithstanding the Pleasure we take in listening to you, we ought to think that the Hour of Supper is come, without our having stirred from one Place. That is as much as to tell us in an obliging manner (answer'd Orophanes) that you are equally satigued with our Discourse, and sitting so long. No matter, (said Felicia, rising) I think Camilla is in the right; for since Belisa

cl

ex

gi

Belifa is obliged to go away early to morrow morning, it but reasonable to advance the Time of her going to rest.

AT these Words all the Company got up to take a Turn in the Garden; they had not walk'd far, when Urania mis'd Arimont: Upon my Word (faid she to Belifa) Arimont gives me a great deal of Uneafiness, he's fo infinitely melancholy, that one may eafily perceive 'tis the greatest constraint imaginable to him to give Attention to any Thing but his own Sorrows. have done our utmost Endeavours (answer'd Belifa) to discover the Cause, without being able to succeed; Orsames, for whom he has so great an Esteem, cannot get any thing out of him; we imagine it, however, to be be occasion'd by Love. I am of your Opinion, (faid Felicia) and Olympia's Name gave him fo much Concern just now, that I am apt to believe that beautiful Lady is the Person he's in Love with, tho' I can't well conceive how he should know her; for Olympia is obliged, by some very extraordinary Misfortunes, to fly from Province to Province, and from Cloyster to Cloyster, not fuffering herself to be seen by any body; I only saw and entertain'd her by great chance. A Niece of mine, who is in religious Orders, being desirous I should be present at the Ceremony of her taking the Vows, begg'd me to spend a Fortnight with her: I went, and taking notice of the extraordinary Beauty of all the young Ladies, she affur'd me that there was one who surpass'd them all, but that she kept herself hid with the greatest This excited my Curiofity, and I begg'd my Niece to contrive that I might fee her. She, with a great deal of Difficulty, effected it; for the next Morning she enter'd -my Chamber, leading the Fair unknown; to whom she said, presenting me to her, charming Olympia, fear nothing, for Felicia is discreet, I found her furprizingly beautiful, and begg'd her to excuse my Curiosity; she did the same, for having hefitated in fatisfying it : But Madam, (added she) I have effential Reasons for not being known; and they beginning to be inquisitive about who I am, even here, I should

I should already have quitted this Place, had it not been for the Intreaties of Celia, meaning my Niece;) but the tender Friendship I have for her, has made me comply with her Requests, as well in staying here a few Days,

as in appearing before you.

I thank'd her for her Complaifance, our Acquaintance began but that Day; but at length she put so much Confidence in me, that she partly told me what occafion'd her concealing herfelf, begging me to discover nothing till she should give me the Liberty either by Word of Mouth, or Letter." She presented me with feveral of her Works, her Mind being as beautifully adorn'd as her Face. I have hitherto kept her Secret inviolably, but thinking her Name of no confequence, because several might be of the same, I ventured to mention it: but Arimont has taught me, that in a Secret, the least thing is to be concealed. 'Tis now two Years fince I faw her, and I have not heard the leaft News of her fince; only my Niece fent me Word, a few Days after I had left her, that Olympia was gone away, but that no body knew whither.

THESE are very odd Circumstances, (faid Urania) and we must be contented with remaining in Ignorance; for I know Felicia's Discretion so well, that I am fure we shall not be able to get more out of her. I affure you, (answer'd she) that were it my own Secret, I would long ago have trufted you with it, never defiring to hide any thing from my true Friends. this is not a common Affair, but may be of very ill Consequence, and prejudice a young Lady who is very dear to me. She was fo apprehensive of being discover'd, that she never told me the Names of her Family. nor of those concern'd in her History; but the Matter of Fact is something so very particular, that were one but never so little desirous of diving into the Bottom of it, it might be eafily discover'd: which engages me to make use of the greater Circumspection. But (said Orophanes) I can't comprehend, if it be true, that A-

rimont is in Love, what reason he has to be melancho-

fen.

ly; if he is belov'd, he must be happy; if he is hated, his Grief would render him amiable.

YOU judge of others by yourfelf, (faid Felicia) and because your Humour makes you bear every thing with Indifference, you think the whole World can do the As for me, (faid Florinda) I can eafily conceive, that an unfortunate Passion may make one's Life burdensome; every thing that attacks the Heart, is difficult to be cured; and the Efforts that are made to render Reason victorious, serve often but to strengthen the Distemper: and this, I believe, is the Condition of the unhappy Arimont. Whatever it be, (faid Belifa) 'tis a Disadvantage to his Friends, as well as to himself. that his Melancholy does not allow him to make himfelf known. So it is, (added Julia) for he has a great deal of Merit, his Mind is beautifully adorn'd, his Sentiments are generous, and his Person amiable; this is enough to make him be agreeably receiv'd by every Body. But, Madam, (faid Orophanes, addressing himself to Belifa) you have known Arimont a considerable Time, was he always thus melancholy? As I had no Correspondence (faid she) with Armira, his Mother, but on Orsames's Account, and that Arimont was the Object of our Law-Suit, I never knew him perfectly but on Armira's Death, and have always feen him thus afflicted. I might have thought it had been occasion'd by his concern for the lofing fo confiderable an Estate, if he had not behav'd himself so very handsomely in that Affair, and with such a disinterested Greatness of Soul, that left no room to harbour any Thought difadvantageous to his Generofity; and fince the Return of Orsames, he has had so tender a Friendship, and so great a Deference for him, tho' he is three Years elder than himself, that I can no longer doubt of the Nobleness of his Sentiments. So (faid Camilla, laughing) I find we must accuse Love alone for it, and I foresee that Arimont's Silence, and Felicia's Discretion, will have the fame Period.

WHILST this Conversation led the Company insensibly towards the House, Orfames and Thelamont,

who walk'd flowly behind them, had one equally affecting; for Orfames, whose Heart sympathized with his, after some other Discourse, told him, the Joy it was to him to have feen and known Urania, that he could not enough admire her; and I think you happy, (continued he) dear Thelamont, in being fated to spend your Days with a Person of her Merit. Alas! (an-(wered be) that Moment is still a great way off, and I meet with fo many Obstacles to my Happiness, that I very much fear I never shall obtain it. But who is it (faid Orfames) that can hinder fo agreeable a Union? I don't see that you have either of you Fathers or Mothers to oppose it; you feem to me both of you at your own disposal, and I cannot apprehend what it is that obliges you to defer your Felicity. Pardon me, (added be) for taking this Liberty; the Esteem and Friendship I have for you, occasion'd it; but, if my Curiosity gives you any pain, I will impose an eternal Silence upon it. You do me a Favour, dear Orsames, (replied Thelamont) for besides its being a Relief to communicate our Grief, I have fo great an Inclination for you, that it is impossible for me to hide any thing from you. Know therefore, that I have to combat one more terrible than a whole Family put together.

fe

wi

 F_r

at

tole

my

on

you

Ura

Geri

mak

Wor

it's I

to m

URANIA having betimes lost the Authors of her Birth, found herself lest in the Power of a Guardian, who, not content with enjoying her Estate, will also have her Person; and as her Father in his Will has order'd, that she shall not marry but with her Guardians Approbation, and that he is fallen desperately in Love with her, she is far from being her own Mistress. He would have forced her to have marry'd himself; but Urania having an incredible Aversion for him, did her utmost to get out of his power. I became acquainted with her in the Height of her Dispute with him. To fee, and love her, was with me the same thing; but not daring to declare myfelf, I endeavour'd to comfort her, and ferve her in her Law-Suit with him, to the utmost of mine, or my Friend's Power. My Cares and Silence fucceeded; having obtain'd that she should be taken

taken from her Guardian's Custody, and that he should restore her part of her Estate, on Condition that she should not marry during his Life; he always thinking that she would change her Mind, and that Interest would

oblige her to marry him.

IN the mean time, Urania being sensible of the Zeal with which I had served her, tho' her Guardian, whom I saw every Day, knew nothing of it; express'd her Gratitude to me, which gave me an Opportunity of declaring my Passion. She did me the Honour to own she had perceiv'd it before; but that not being at her own Disposal, she begg'd me to conceal it; since which Time, I have constantly visited her, and, in proportion to the new Graces I have every Day discover'd in her, my Love has increased. Geront (for that's her Guardian's Name) has some Regard for me, because he knows nothing of my Passion, not being well enough loved in the World to be inform'd of it either by those who know it, or by those who but suspect it.

URANIA had no fooner thus obtained her Liberty, but her Merit, Virtue, and Wit, gain'd her a great Number of Friends; out of whom she has selected a few to be incessantly with her, that her Actions being conspicuous, she might be safe from all Restections.

I flatter myself that she esteems me, but I can't be happy, because I don't possess her, nor can't see her without a thousand Witnesses; who, tho' they are Friends, deprive me of a Liberty that I would purchase

at the hazard of my Life,

THUS, my dear Friend, I have in a few Words told you the State of our Affairs; you must judge, that my Happiness is not so near at hand, since it depends on the Death of Geront. I own (said Orsames) that you are to be pity'd; but I can't help thinking that Urania might shake off her Yoke, and by Law reduce Geront to Reason. It's impossible (said Thelamont) to make her give her Consent to it; she dreads giving the World an Opportunity to talk of her; she even thinks it's shameful to own that she refuses Geront, on purpose to marry me: she had much rather suffer, than thus Vol. I.

declare her Sentiments; and her Severity is fo great. that she banishes from her Thoughts, as a Crime, the very Hopes of that Man's Death. This is a very valuable Character, (an/wered Orfames) and tho' it gives you Reason to complain, it must encrease your Passion. As he faid these Words, they found themselves so near the rest of the Company, that they were obliged to lay aside their private Discourse, and render the Conversation general. I believe, (faid Orophanes) the Arrival of Belifa will deprive me of every Thing I love: Thelamont is entirely taken up with Orfames, and beautiful Felicia is by chance become the Confident of Arimont's Afflictions; what must become of poor me? This Reproach, (reply'd Felicia) is pretty obliging to Thelamont, but very offensive to me. 'Tis not so disadvantagious as you think it is, (faid Camilla.) Orophanes apprehends left Arimont's Melancholy should find Relief in your Conversation; and, to say the Truth, I know no body fo capable of making one forget the greatest Missortunes. As Thelamont and Orsames were not present when Olympia was talk'd of, they begg'd to know the Explication of this little Dispute; Belisa gratify'd them, at the same time jesting on what Orophanes had faid. I think (continued she) that nobody has reason to complain of what Orophanes has said but myself; for, esteeming him as I do, I should be very forry to find, that the Sight of me had done him any Prejudice. That's impossible (faid Thelamont, in the same strain) we have all gain'd by it; the acquiring tuch a Friend as Orsames, is a Present for which we cannot too much thank you: but yet, tho' he is become very dear to me, that makes no Alteration in my Heart towards my old Friends; and if Felicia does not give more Consolation to Arimont than I shall show Inconstancy to Orophanes, he'll have no reason to complain as he does. It must be allow'd (rephed be) that Friendship has great Prerogatives; when I complain'd, I thought I had reason for so doing: but the Moment Thelamont opens his Mouth, I find I'm in the wrong.-Bv

de

ru

an

TI

que

bre

Jud

the

the

Tur

By this Time they were arrived in the Hall, where e-

very Thing being ready, they fat down to Table.

AFTER Supper, the Company finding the Night to be a very fine one, returned to walking; and as it was composed of Persons of the greatest Wit, the Conversation soon fell on Subjects worthy of themselves; and first on the Liberty that Camilla and Florinda enjoved. Belifa congratulated them on having it in their Power to give their Times up to their Friends, without any body's pretending to gain-fay them. 'Tis true (faid Felicia) that Liberty is the greatest Bleffing in Life; but our natural Inconstancy does not let us long enjoy it, we never knowing the Value of it till we have loft it: and, notwithstanding the present Tranquillity of Camilla's and Florinda's Life, they cannot be affured of it's being lasting. The Resection of Felicia (faid Orophanes) is just and folid; in whatever State we're born, or whatever Condition we are in, we are fill prone to a Defire of Change. There are daily Instances of People, who through Chance, had it in their Powers to make themselves happy; but the unsatisfy'd Restlessness of their Minds makes them quit the Road that is agreeable to their Genius. History, facred and prophane, is fill'd with the Misfortunes that Inconstancy has brought Mankind into. The Hebrews are an authen tick Example, fince every body knows, that they, being diffatisfy'd with the Children of Saul, demanded a King to govern them. God, on their Importunity, determined to fatisfy them; but he gave them Warning by the Mouth of the Prophet, that the King that was to rule over them, should be Master of their Lives and Fortunes; that, from being free, they should become Slaves; and that he should tyrannize over, and destroy them. They, notwithstanding this, still persisting in their Request, God punish'd them by granting it. These very Hebrews were govern'd by Patriarchs, Prophets, Captains, Judges, and at length by the High-Priests, under whom the Nation was destroy'd and dispersed. Was there ever the like Instance of Inconstancy? And how can one be surprized at it in others, fince we find it in a chosen People,

t

People, who were the Lord's Inheritance, and to whom fo many Bleffings were promis'd, if they would but walk

in his Ways?

AND the Romans (faid Orlames) that powerful Republick, that has produced fo many great Men of all Kinds, and particularly in the Art of Government, has it not alter'd its Form a thousand and a thousand Times? Have they not had Kings, Confuls, and Dictators, fometimes a Senate, fometimes Cenfors and Tribunes; at last, not knowing where to pitch, have they not fallen into the Hands of feveral Tyrants, whose ill Conduct has occasion'd the Destruction of the greatest Empire that ever was? But, (faid Camilla) why do you think that it is the Inconstancy of Mankind that has occasion d all these Diforders? Could all their Prudence have hinder'd the Fall of to many Empires, fince it was decreed it should be so? Ah! beautiful Camilla, (cry'd Thelamont) don't have fuch a Notion as that; it will be condemn'd by the whole World, and particularly in a Person of your Sense and Virtue. Things never happen cafually, or by chance, not through an invincible Necessity, or inevitable Destiny; if it were so, there would be no room for Policy: and if all the Changes, Motions, and different Success of Things, could be attributed to Fortune or Chance, there could be no reason why one Thing should happen before ano-'Twould be a Folly in Mankind to endeavour by Counsel, or Prudence to accomplish their Designs, or to avoid what they think will be prejudicial; fince all their Cares and Watchings will not prevent what they apprehend, nor bless them with what they wish, unless it be decreed to be so; and if so, it will happen if they stand still, People that are of this Opinion, don't allow of there being a God; an Error that their own Eyes may convince them of daily; for tho' God be invisible, he manisests himself to Man by his Creatures; And, to quote the Royal Prophet; The Heavens declare the Glory of God: The Earth, the Sea, and all that therein is, sheweth his Handywork. This has been the Sentiment of even Pagans, whose Souls have been enlighten'd;

ry

nio

lifa

fur

ma Lea

lighten'd; as Cicero, Tacitus, Juvenal, and in particular Claudian the Poet; who, meditating on the Works of the Almighty, and reflecting on those who impute every Thing to Hazard, confesses ingenuously, that, considering the beautiful Disposition, and the Agreement that is feen in the whole Universe, even among Things that to our Eyes feem diametrically oppos'd, the unanimous Obedience, the Revolution and Construction of that great Work; he cry'd out, that there must be a God, who had thus establish'd every Thing, dispos'd the Stars, given Light to the Sun, placed Bounds to the Heavens, and planted the Earth in the midst of the Universe; and fince God was the Author, 'twas he that took care of his Works; and that not to acknowledge it, was to be wanting in Thankfulness to the Almighty, who alone is what he is thro' himself, and whose Operations alone depend on his own Will, whereas nothing else can subsist or operate without him; I mean immediately, because notwithstanding the Superintendency which he has referred to himself in every thing, and his Co-operation always necessary, he has given to inferiour Causes a subaltern Power of acting, and producing the Effects that are natural and proper Confequences of those Actions. After having cited Pagan Authors of my Opinion, give me leave to strengthen it by St. Basil, who maintains, that nothing can be faid to happen by chance, or without a Cause, but that every Thing is in God's Protection: therefore, charming Camilla, be fatisfied, that the Downfal of so many Empires, and the Destruction of such mighty Nations, would perhaps never have happen'd, had it not been for the Ambition, Inconstancy, and ill Conduct of Mankind. -

I affure you (replyed she modestly) that I am not forry for having been in an Error, since I am in so ingenious a manner convinc'd of it. 'Tis true, (said Belisa) Thelamont's Wit is universal, but in some Measure to excuse Camilla's late Opinion, there are a great many People who admit of a Necessity, which neither Learning nor Wisdom can oppose, or prevent that from

E 3

happening which is decreed to happen; or that from not happening, which is fated not to happen. Tho' this is a Subject that feems to be far above our Comprehension, yet Thelamont explains himself so well, and makes use of Expressions so natural, and so well adapted to our Understandings, that I beg him once more to tell us his Sentiments on this Opinion. I protest, Madam, (replied Thelamont) I have no Ambition of appearing wise; in what I say, I only speak my own, and, I believe, every reasonable Man's Thoughts; and though I am in the Company of Ladies, yet as they have all of them bright Understandings, and are of an exact Virtue, I explain myself in the same manner as if I were before Men of the greatest Learning and Erudition.

TO answer therefore your Question; I think the Opinion of an absolute Necessity is the greatest of Errors, fince it destroys the Free-will that is given to Man, by which he chuses various Methods of arriving at different Ends, and without which he could not be capable of meriting or demeriting, for when Things are done by a Necessity or Constraint, a Man has not the Liberty of chusing or acting, neither ought he to be punish'd, or rewarded, prais'd, or blamed. People, in this Error. maintain too, that there is a Fatality, which has such an Extent of Power, that, if you will believe them, nothing happens but what has been before decreed to happen infallibly, at fuch a Time, and in fuch a Manner, and that it is impossible to prevent it, or so much as to defer or haften it; and, in particular, that the flourishing or decaying of Empires is not at all owing to good or evil Government, but entirely to their Fate : thus did the Pagans think that Destiny overcomes all human Wisdom, which is manifestly contrary to Man's free Will. If by this Destiny they mean the Will of God, on which all Things depend, I admit of it in that Sense, fince nothing can happen without his Permission and Knowledge. Every Thing certainly happens as God has decreed it should, that is to say, foreseen; and in whatever manner he has foreseen, so it will inevitably

W

CO

fin

is he

ha

the

bly be, because his Foreknowledge is infallible; but Men are still free in their Actions, because this Forefight is not the Cause of Things, no more than our Memory is of what is past, or Sense is of what is present: How many Things have the Prophets foretold by Dreams, Revelations, and the Celestial Luminaries; yet we don't think these Predictions or Prophecies have been the Causes of what happen'd, but only as Warnings for Mankind, to avoid the Evils that were preparing for them. As for Destiny, or the Will of God, I neither can nor will deny but that the Fate of Empires and Crowns depends on it, fince all Power comes from God. who gives and takes away at his Pleasure, as absolute Master of all, without any Body's having right to com-Why did he love Jacob more than Efau? His Will is Destiny, we may as well ask why the Sun shines on the Unjust as well as Just.

I shall say no more (continued Thelamont) on a Subject so extensive, that it may easily lead us to Resections far above our grov'ling Understandings. I am charm'd with your Discourse (Jaid Belis) and I return you a thousand Thanks for your Complaisance, which has given us an Opportunity of admiring your Wit and Learning. I wish to God (Jaid Orsames) I could spend my whole Life with Thelamont, 'twould slide away without Sorrow or Heaviness. 'Tis true (Jaid Urania) we may always profit by his Conversation. 'Tis for that Reason, (Jaid Orophanes) I quit him as little as possi-

ble.

I beg a Truce to your Praises (interrupted Thelamont)
I no ways deserve them; if I have had the Happiness not to have been tiresome to you, 'tis owing to Truth, which is always pleasing, out of what Mouth soever it comes. We will conform ourselves to your Modesty, since you will have it so (faid Felicia) and since Belisa is resolv'd to leave us to-morrow, let us no longer keep her up. On which they return'd to the House, and having waited on Belisa and Julia to their Apartment, they repair'd each to their own, with a Resolution of D 4

waiting on them, and taking their leaves in the Morn-

ing.

ORS AMES found Arimont in his Chamber in a profound musing, out of which he scarce wak'd him by his Embraces: How can you (faid he) always separate yourself from those who esteem you, and interrupt my Happiness by your excessive Grief? Why won't you rather feek Relief, by communicating them to your Friend, who is entirely attach'd to your Interests? you would fee me lessen your Grief, by sharing the Burden with a Zeal that would convince you of the Sense I have of every Thing that touches you. I swear to you (reply'd Arimont, pressing his Hand) that if my Secret were of a Nature that would admit of being revealed, you should have already been appriz'd of it; but such is my Misfortune, that I must suffer without daring to difcover the Cause of my Griefs; you could not hear them without Horror, you would perhaps deprive me of your Esteem, and I should then die with Shame and Despair. But lest you should think me guilty of somewhat worse than I really am, I must own, that Love occasions all my Sorrow; bu it is a Love so extraordinary, the Circumstances of which make me so criminal, that it is enough I am odious to myfelf, without becoming fo to Persons whose Esteem is dear to me.

HIS Discourse was so moving, that it pierc'd Orfames with Grief and Astonishment; but not being willing to renew Arimont's Assistances, he press'd him no farther to explain himself, only assuring him, that 'twas not in the Power of any thing to lessen the Friendship he had for him. After which they went to Bed, all of them spending the Night according to the Satisfaction or

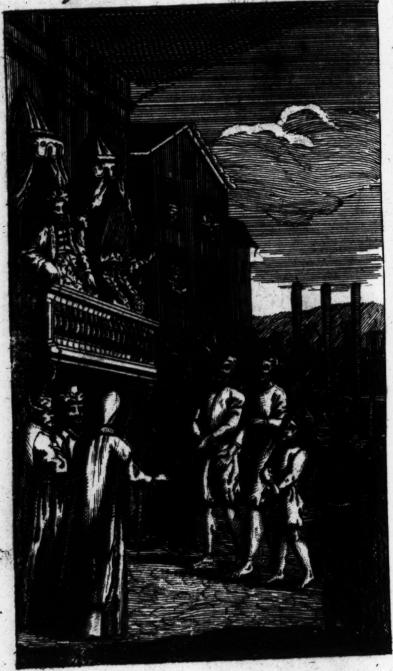
Disquiet of their Mind.



Page 105

16t st

and we intife pwee wheel





merts. **vog wö**dd narke mit no ioneer en vise l'ote o Coroecce Uniond Fi**BiH-T** (party all all en Strad In

had you that ight See ability which inv leating

THIRD DAY.

CARCE had the Sun appear'd, when Urania and Felicia, being inform'd that Belifa was up and ready to depart, repair'd to them; Thelamont and Orophanes did the same: Belifa and Julia not having suffer'd that Camilla and Florinda

should be wak'd, those two beautiful Ladies saw them not before they went. Urania and Felicia renewed the Affurances of their Friendship with Julia and Belisa, who join'd in intreating they would not be absent at the Ceremony of the Marriage, which was to put Orfames in undoubted Possession of all he wish'd, --- It being then Thursday, they agreed on setting out on the Sunday following. Thelamont and Orfames had conceiv'd for prodigious a Liking to each other, that it was not without the utmost Difficulty on both Sides that they separated tho' for so short a Time, and each bless'd with the Society of what they thought most valuable in the World. Urania, Felicia, and Orophanes, very much carefs'd the melancholy Arimont; but at length this charming Company divided themselves, promising to meet

meet again foon: Urania, and her Friends, follow'd them as long as they could with their Eyes; and when 'they had loft Sight of them, return'd to their Apartments. Tho' it was still early, the Ladies went not to Bed again; Urania, taking this Opportunity for Writing, went into her Closet, where Thelamont follow'd her, glad to lay hold of this Opportunity of entertaining her alone. It is a great Affliction, Madam, (faid be) to fee others overcome all Obstacles, and arrive at Happiness, while I alone am in Uncertainty --- Oh! too discreet Urania, had you that just Sensibility which my Passion merits, you would make me no longer envy the Fate of Orsames. Unkind Thelamont, (reply'd she) you speak as tho' you knew not I bear at least an equal Share in your Misfortune; but we must leave the Relief of it to Time - I cannot bring myfelf to do any thing to the prejudice of my Glory; Geronte is of an Age proper to inspire Respect and Veneration-He has brought me up-I am obliged to him for an Education that distinguishes me in the World; - my Father dying, subjected me to him, and his last Commands must be facred to me-content yourself with the Affurance I give you, that I neither can, nor will be any one's but yours; I have already promis'd you, and now confirm it with an Oathshow therefore no further Marks of Impatience, which may make me believe that you are not certain of continuing faithful, or that you suspect me of Inconstancy. I know you too well (answerd be) to have any such Apprehensions, and my Passion has, by your unequall'd Merits, too folid a Foundation for any thing to erafe itbut, Madam! is it not natural to wish to be compleatly happy? I allow it is (answer'd she) neither would I prevent your defiring it, but only to have Patience. I am now going to write to Geronte, I am surpris'd I have not heard from him, he does not use to let me be eafy fo long; perhaps he's fick, and if so, you know my Presence is absolutely necessary at his House; I want to learn the Reason of his Silence, if it is occasion'd either by the return of his Reason, or Death, I will not one Moment defer my Marriage with you. Thelamont appear'd

H

ni

of

Wi

iur

to

pear'd fatisfied with this tender Protestation, and after having, in the most passionate manner, expres'd his grateful Sense of it, he withdrew, to leave her at Liberty to write. He found Orophanes and Felicia in Camilla's and Florinda's Apartment, rallying them agreeably for their Laziness: 'Tis true (faid Camilla) it has got the better of our Civility, and I shall never forgive myself for not bidding adieu to Belisa. I was in hopes (added Florinda) that Urania would have let us know before they went, or else I had not lain fo long. She would have call'd you (faid Thelamont) if Belifa had not hinder'd her, so you have nothing to reproach her with on that Account: but remember (added Ocophanes) not to be fo fleepy on Sunday Morning, when we are to go to Belifa's ___ A Wedding is worth rifing an Hour fooner for, especially when it is like to be a happy one. It must be own'd (faid Felicia) that there are but few fo, and if one did but reflect before entring into that Engagement, one should dread doing it: 'tis nevertheless, in that (answered Thelamont) the Happiness of our Lives confists; and I can't comprehend how it is, that it brings with it so much Trouble and Perplexity. 'Fis the Fault of the Ladies, (faid Orophanes) when they are only Lovers, they preserve an Air of Authority, which keeps Men within their Duty; but when they are Wives, they become so submissive, that they lose all their Power, and give us but too much over them. You think that you are in jest, (interrupted Felicia;) but whether you will or no, you speak Truth, Women are unhappy only when they are too good. That is not always fo, (faid Camilla, laughing) I believe we are fometimes in Fault, and that 'tis not always the Husbands who are the Aggressors. As she spoke, Urania enter'd; I think (faid she) you make but an ill use of the finest Morning that ever was. We can do nothing without you; (reply'd Camilla.) You are too obliging, (resumed Urania) I wish I could in return find new Pleasures for you every Day.

THEN she ask'd them if they had any Commands to Paris, for she had a Servant ready to receive them.

The two beautiful Cousins thank'd her, but affur'd her, that when they follow'd her, they had left nobody behind them dear enough to be enquired after. Our Friends (continued Camilla) know we are with you; and fince you have given them leave to come to us, 'tis their Business to lay hold of such a Favour, or else not expect to hear from us. If so, (faid Urania) I beg the Favour of Thelamont to give Orders that my Messenger may fet out; and if you'll follow my Advice, we'll take a turn in the Wood till Dinner-time. Accordingly the Company went thither, and Thelamont having join'd them, the Conversation was renewed with its accustom'd Vivacity. Orophanes told Urania, that while she was writing they had been taking Notice of the little Agreement in Marriages; the Meaning of it (faid Thelamont) must certainly be, because Love has generally the least part in making them-____Interest and Policy being the only Things confulted, 'tis no Wonder that the Victims of such Motives disagree among themselves. What Thelamont says, (reply'd Felicia) is very true; yet People that marry purely through Love, are also frequently unhappy .- If Love would last, how charming would be the Tye! ——but Men are inconstant, and Women Coquets --- both grow tired with pleafing but one Body, and the gay roving Soul is impitient for new Conquests. ___ First comes Indifference, Disgust soon follows, and we repent of having entred into Engagements which we once thought our greatest Happiness. This is a melancholy Description of Marriage (faid Orophanes) and if we were to believe Felicia, we would never marry, fince the Bleffing we propose by it is of so short a Continuance. What I have afferted (answered she) is in general; but as I know fome Persons incapable of Change, I will except them; but they are fo few, that I believe I have advanc'd nothing but what I shall have too great a Number of Vouchers of. I am of Felicia's Opinion (faid Florinda) and I can give you a little History of an unhappy Marriage, tho grounded on Merit, and the tenderest Affection ;

[109]

fection; 'tis of the Princess de Ponthieu, I have taken it from an antient Manuscript, and as the Surprize pleas'd me, it being written as a Truth, I took the Pains to put it in a more familiar Language, which will facilitate my telling it you. The Company who knew that Florinda had a natural Eloquence, and an Understanding throughly improv'd, begg'd her to begin it, since they might, without Interruption, listen to her till Dinner. She made no Scruple of complying with their Request, and every Body being seated, she thus began.



The History of the Princess de PO N-THIEU.

A MONG all the great Families which flourished in France, in the Reign of Philip the First, the Count de St. Paul, and the Count de Ponthieu were the most distinguish'd; but especially the Count de Ponthieu. who possessing a great Extent of Dominion, maintain'd the Title of a Sovereign with inconceivable Magnificence. He was a Widower, and had an only Daughter. whose Wit and Beauty, supported by the shining Qualities of her Father, made his Court polite and fumptuous, and had attracted to it the bravest Chevaliers of that Age. The Count de St. Paul had no Children, but a Nephew, Son of his Sifter, by the Sieur la Domar, who was the only Heir of his Title and Poffessions. This Expectation was, for the present, his only Fortune; but Heaven having form'd him to please, he might be said to be one of them, whose intrinsick Worth is fufficient to render 'em superior to the rest of Mankind: Courage, Wit, and a good Mein, together with a high

a high Birth, made ample Attonement for his want of Riches. This young Cavalier having made himself to be taken notice of by the Count de Ponthieu in a Tournament, where he had all the Honour; he conceiv'd fo great an Esteem for him, that he invited him to his Court. The confiderable Advantages he offer'd him were fo much above what the Count de St. Paul's Nephew could for the present expect, that he embraced the Proposals he made him with pleasure, and the Count thought himself happy in having prevail'd on him to flay with him. Thibault, for fo History calls this young Cavalier, was no fooner come to Court, than the Beauty of the Princess inspired him with Admiration, which was foon ripen'd into Love; and it was but in vain that his Reason oppos'd, in representing how little he was in a Condition to make any such Pretences—— Love is not to be controll'd——— it is not to be repell'd ——— But in some Measure to punish his Temerity, he condemn'd himself to an eternal Silence: yet, though his Tongue was mute, the Princess, who had as great a Share of Sensibility as Beauty, soon perceiv'd the Effect of her Charms written in his Eyes, and imprinted in all his Motions, and, in fecret, rejoyced at the Conquest she had gain'd. But the same Reasons which obliged Thibault to conceal his Sentiments, prevented her from making any Discovery of hers, and 'twas only by the Language of their Glances, that they told each other that they burn'd with a mutual Flame.

AS at that time there were great Numbers of Sovereign Princes, there were very often Wars between them; and as the Count de Ponthieu had the greatest Extent of Land, so he was the most expos'd: But Thibault by his Courage and Prudence render'd him so formidable to his Neighbours, that he both enlarg'd his Dominions, and made the Possession of them secure. These important Services added to that Esteem the Count and Princess had for him before; but at last, a signal Victory which he gain'd, and which was of the utmost Consequence to the Count, carried the Gratitude

of that Prince to fuch a height, that in the middle of his Court, and among the joyful Acclamations of the People, he embrac'd that young Hero, and begg'd him to demand a Reward for his great Services; affuring him. that did he ask the half of his Dominions, he should think himself happy in being able to give a Mark of his Tenderness and Gratitude. Thibault, who had done nothing but with a view of rendering himself worthy of owning that Passion, he so long and painfully had conceal'd, encouraged by fuch generous Offers, threw himself at the Feet of the Count, answering him, that his Ambition was entirely fatisfied in having been able to do him Service; but that he had another Passion more difficult to be pleased, and that it was which begg'd a Boon of him, on which depended the whole Felicity of his Life. The Count press'd him to an Explanation of these Words, and swore to him by the Faith of a Knight, an Oath inviolably facred in those times, that there was nothing in his Power he would refuse him. This Promise entirely recovering the trembling Lover from that Confusion which the Fears that accompany that Passion had involv'd him in, I presume then, my Lord (faid be) to beg, I may have leave to declare myself the Princes's Knight, and that I may ferve and adore her in that Quality. I am not ignorant, (continu'd be) of the Temerity of my Wishes, but if a Crown be wanting to deserve her, let me flatter myself with the Hope that this Sword, already successful over your Enemies, may one Day, enforced by Love, make my Fortune worthy of the Glory to which I aspire. The Joy which appear'd in the Face of the Count at this Demand, would be impossible to represent: he rais'd Thibault, and again tenderly embracing him, My Son, (faid be, for so benceforth I call you) I pray Heaven to dispose my Daughter to receive your Vows as favourably as I shall fatisfy them. He took him by the Hand with these Words, and led him to the Princess's Apartment; Daughter (said be) as I. have nothing fo dear to me as yourfelf, you alone can recompence the Obligations I have to this young Warriour.

-The Respect he has for you, makes him defire only to be entertain'd as your Knight; but I come to let you know, I would have you receive him as your Husband. The Princess blushing, cast down her Eves; but being commanded to reply, she confes'd the Choice he had made for her was agreeable to her Inclinations, and that it was with Pleasure she submitted to her Father's Will. Thibault thank'd the kind Concession in Terms that testified his Excess of Transport. The Count perceiving their mutual Wishes, fuffer'd them not to languish in Expectation of a Bleffing he had refolv'd on; but gave immediate Orders for the Marriage-Preparations, and a few Days after it was celebrated with the Magnificence the Occasion deserv'd. Hymen, in agreement with Love, only render'd their Flames more lasting; Possession was so far from extinguishing them, that it seem'd to be the Torch which kindled them. The Count was charm'd with the happy Union he saw between them, and his Heart could scarce decide which most he loved, his own Daughter, or Son in-law.

TWO Years pass'd away without any other Interruption of their Joy, than the want of Heirs; and tho' that no way diminish'd their Love, yet they thought it's Perfection confitted in having first this Idea, which beginning to give Thibault some Uneasiness, made him resolve on a Progress to St. James of Galicia; that Age was not corrupted as this is, the Heroes fought as much to show their Piety as their Courage; and what would now be thought a Weakness, at that Time gave a greater Lustre to their Virtue. It was not surprizing therefore to fee the valiant Thibault take a Resolution of going to Compostella; but the Princess not being able to bear a Separation from fo dear a Husband, would needs accompany him, and join her Vows with his; his unbated Affection for her, made him receive the Proposal with Joy, and the Count de Ponthieu, always ready to oblige him, order'd an Equipage to be got ready, worthy of those illustrious Pilgrims, being willing that they should be well enough accompany'd, to prevent any

yi

ing

La

ty

hin

ry

on

dia

atta

ver

ma

feiz

any Accident during their Journey. They set out, and the Hope of seeing them again in a little Time, lessen'd

the Count's Affliction at the Separation.

THEY got fafe to a little Village within a Day's Journey of Compostella; there Thibault stopt, to rest the Princess: and the next Day, finding themselves somewhat fatigued, he sent his Attendants before him to provide for their coming, that they might lose no Time, retaining only his Chamberlain. When they thought themselves sufficiently reposed, they set forward; but having learned there was a dangerous Place in the Forest, through which they were obliged to pass, the Prince fent his Chamberlain to recall some of his People. vertheless they still went on, and their ill Fortune engaged them in a Road, which had so many cross ways to it, that they knew not which to take. The Robbers had made an easy plain Path, which led Travellers into the most intricate Part of the Forest, getting Numbers by this means into their Power: it was this fatal one; the unhappy Thibault and his Lady Imagined to be in the right; but they foon perceiv'd their Error. when not having gone above two Bow-shots into it, they found it terminated in a Thicket: out of which, before they could avoid them, rush'd eight Men compleatly arm'd, and furrounded 'em, commanding 'em to alight. Thibault had no Arms, but his Courage disdaining to yield Obedience to these Russians, made him answer in Terms which let them see it must be to their Number they must be obliged to force him: one of them thinking to do fo, quitting his Rank, made at him with his Lance in rest; but Tbibault with an admirable Dexterity avoided the Blow, and seized the Lance as it passed him, with the Vigour of an Arm accustomed to Victory; then seeing himself in a State of Desence, he set on 'em with an heroick Fierceness, killing one immediately, and facing 'em all, pierced a fecond; but in attacking a third, the Lance flew into a thousand Shivers, and disabled him from resisting farther. maining five encompassing him, and killing his Horse, seized him; and notwithstanding his Efforts, and the piercing

piercing Cries of the Princess, stript him, and tied him fast to a Tree, not being willing to steep their Hands in the Blood of so brave a Man. The Heat of the Combat, and their Eagerness in tearing off his rich Habit, had hindred them from casting their Eyes on the Princess; but she being now left alone, she appear'd a more precious Booty than what they had just taken. Love inspires virtuous Minds with a Desire of doing only great and noble Actions, and in the Hearts of any others than these Barbarians, would have endeavour'd to have infinuated itself by Pity: but that Vertue being unknown to them, the Charms of this unfortunate Lady only redoubled their Cruelty. Their Fury and Brutality enflamed them-all aim'd at the Possession of her, and each began to dispute the Privilege of enjoying her; they had perhaps fought with each other, if their Chief had not reconciled them, by telling them, that after him every one of them should have his Wish --- What a Spectacle was this for a Husband! — The Soul of the wretched Thibault was torn with the most poignant Anguish ___ distracted at not being able either to succour, or revenge her, who was a thousand times dearer to him than his Life—— he conjured Heaven to strike him dead that Moment—— all that can be conceiv'd of Horror, of Misery without a Name, was his — But if his Despair was more than Words can represent, how much more so was that of the afflicted Princess? - fhe tore her Hair and Face, begg'd, threatned, struggled, till her delicate Limbs had lost the power of Motion; fill'd all the Forest with her piercing Cries, without making those relentless Monsters recede from their Defign. Never Woman so ardently wish'd to be beautiful, as she did to become deformed, she would have rejoiced to have had her lovely Face that Moment changed into the Likeness of Medusa; but all her Prayers and Tears were ineffectual: Victim of Force and Rage, she had undergone all the Horrors of that dreadful Sacrifice, and every one of these brutal Ravishers had compleated their Intent, had not a sudden Noise of the trampling of Horses, and the distant

to

le

he

no

by hi

ha

distant Voices of Men, forced them to fly. Fear, the inseparable Companion of villanous Actions, made them abandon their Prey, and make off with infensible Swiftness, so that the wretched Princess soon lost Sight of them; but her irremediable Misfortune, too present to her Mind, to vanish with the Authors of it, disorder'd her Senses so cruelly, that thinking herself become the Shame of Nature, and believing the could no longer inspire her Husband with any thing but contempt, she look'd on him as one that was become her cruellest Enemy; witness of her Disgrace, her troubled Imagina. tion made her believe she ought to free herself from the only one who had the Power of publishing it .-Struck with the Idea of being unworthy of his Affection, all she had formerly bore him, now changed into Hatred and Fury; and becoming as barbarous as the very Ruffians, who had just left her, she snatch'd up one of the dying Villain's Swords, and ran with her Arm lifted up to take away the Life of her wretched Hufband: but little accustom'd to fuch Actions, the Blow fell on the Cords which bound him, and gave him Liberty to wrest the Weapon from her Hands—He saw immediately into her Thoughts, and made use of Softness to calm the Tempest of her Soul: If (faid be) you could read my Heart, you would find Grief and Pity only there - with what alas! can I accuse you! - What are you guilty of ? - I still am your Husband-still love you with the fame unbated Fondness_am the only Witness of your ill Fortune; I'll hide it from the Eyes of the World, nor shall you ever be sensible that I myself remember it - feek not therefore by a blind Fury to publish our mutual Shame—— comfort yourself, and let us by Sentiments of Piety, endeavour to purify ourselves from an involuntary Crime. In this manner did he talk to her, but all his Love and Tenderness made no Impression on her Mind — she answer'd him only by her endeavours to fnatch away the Sword, and stab. him. 'Twas during this Melancholy Struggle that their Attendants arrived; they had also lost themselves, and having fought their Master all over the Forest, the Noise

of their Horses, tho' then at a Distance, had frighted the Robbers, and saved the Princess from further Violation.

THIB AULT took a Cloak from one of his Equipage, and having mounted his disconsolate Lady on Horsebock, did the same himself, and in short time arrived at Compostella, neither he nor she speaking a Word. A deep Affliction was imprinted in both their Countenances; but the Princess had a Wildness in her Eyes and Air, that discover'd the Distraction of her Mind. Thibault placed her in an Abbey, and went and prostrated himself at the Feet of the Altars; not with the Design he went for, but to beg of Heaven to enable him to undergo fo terrible an Adventure. This Act of Piety being over, he return'd to the Princes: who remaining still in the same Humour, not being able to get any Expressions from her but Threats against his Life, he took her out, and return'd with all possible Speed to Ponthieu, where they were received with a Joy that they were not

able to partake.

ALL the Way on their Journey, and after they came home, Thibault omitted no Act of Tenderness, to convince the Princess she was still as dear to him as ever; but finding all his Protestations were in vain, and that she conceal'd a Dagger in the Bed one Night with an Intent to affaffinate him, he took a separate Apartment, still endeavouring by his Behaviour to her, to prevent the Publick from finding out the Caufe of their Difagreement; and he was the more to be pitied, because he could not help loving her still with the same Ardency as ever. In the mean time, the Count de Penthieu perceived there was fomething more than ordinary between them, they could not hide it from his Penetration; Thibault was overwhelm'd with a fecret Melancholythe Princess would be seen but rarely; her Silence, and when the was obliged to speak, the Incoherency of her Words, in fine, all her Actions imply'd a strange Alteration, and made him resolve to oblige Thibault to a Discovery of the Cause. He de-

a

th

M

fte

an

ma

go

Bel

Fai

far

defended himself a long Time, but being too closely pressed by a Prince, to whom he owed every Thing, he at last reveal'd all the Particulars of his Missfortune to him, and painted his Love, and the unjust Fury of the Princess, in such moving Colours, that the Count was so thoroughly affected, that he could scarce contain his Anger against her. He pitied Thibault, comforted him, and promis'd him to speak to the Princess in a manner, which should oblige her to change her Conduct. Yours (said be) is so prudent, and so tender, that I cannot sufficiently admire it; and I hope my Daughter will not always be insensible of it, but return

to her Duty.

H E left him, and pass'd to the Princes's Apartment. whom he found fitting in an Elbow-Chair; her Head reclined, and in the Posture of one bury'd in Thought. her Women round her in a profound Silence. The Count making a Sign for them to withdraw; What, Daughter (faid be) will you never lay afide this gloomy Melancholy which fo much troubles me, and aftonishes my whole Court ? ___ I know your Misfortune, your generous Husband has just discover'd it to me - I am very sensible of it, but much more so of his proceeding; who, notwithstanding your blind Rage, has preferv'd fo great a Regard for you, as never to complain. At these Words, the Princess fixing her Eyes full of Fury on the Face of her Father, How! (cry'd she) has Thibault dared to reveal that Secret to you? Ah Princess. (interrupted the Count) speak with more Moderation of a Man who adores you _____ enter into yourfelf a Moment, remember you have loved this Husband that I did not force you to accept of him, that your Misfortune, dreadful as it is, has not impair'd his Efleem; you, in return, owe him the fame Affection and Confidence; I desire it of you as a Friend, and demand it of you as a Parent and a Sovereign. Make good use of the Pity that pleads in my Breast in your Behalf- and dread irritating me, left I throw aside the Father, and act wholly as a Prince. This Discourse, so far from foftning the Princess, redoubled her Distraction,

and she discover'd so much Rage of Temper to the Count, that he deferr'd, till a more favourable Opportunity, the reclaiming her. He went out, ordering her to be strictly guarded in her Aparment, and that she should not be suffer'd to have Communication with any one but her Women; and fo returning to Thibault, inform'd him of the ill Success he had met with. Yet he did not despair, but every Day for a whole Month made fresh Attempts on her disorder'd Mind; but every Thing proving in vain, and her Fury rather increasing than diminishing, he resolv'd to free his Family of a Woman whom he look'd on as a Monster. — With this Intent, on pretence of taking the Air, he carry'd her with him in a Shallop, and having got a confiderable Distance from Shore, he order'd her to be seized by some Sailors, and put into a Tun prepared for that purpose, and closing it up again, thrown into the Sea. After this cruel Expedition, he landed; but alas! what became of Thibault, when the other, still transported with Rage, told him what he had done! how great was his Affliction! and what Reproaches did he not vent against fo barbarous a Father! He ran to the fatal Place which he heard had been the Grave of his unhappy Princes; but finding nothing that could flatter him with any hope there was a Possibility of her being saved, he returned to Court in a Condition truly pitiable; -the miraculous Beauty of that dear Departed was for ever in his Mind, and he thought himself the most miserable Creature living, because he had it not in his Power to revenge her. 'Twas not long before the Count himself repented of the Action, and his Remorfe became so great, that even the miserable Thibault endeavoured to mitigate it. At last it wore off, and he began to think a second Marriage, and the Hope of an Heir, would disfipate his Afflictions; and well knowing that his Son-in-law would never engage himself again, he marry'd, and was happy enough at the Expiration of a Year to have a Son: yet, his Grief was not wholly vanish'd, his Daughter came ever fresh into his Memory, and the Sight of Toibault,

I

in

on

Wi

Inf

to of

who continued overwhelm'd with a mortal Languish-

ment, added to his Despair.

IN this manner they past almost nine Years, when the Count becoming once more a Widower, resolv'd, together with Thibault and his little Son, to travel to the Holy Land, hoping by that Piece of Devotion to expiate his Crime. Thibault, who now thought he had found an Opportunity of dying gloriously in fighting for the Faith, readily embraced the Proposal. Every thing was foon ready for the Voyage, and the Count de Ponthieu having entrusted the Government of his Dominions to Persons of Confidence, they set out, and arriv'd safely a Jerusalem. The Count and Thibault engaged themselves for the Space of a Year in serving the Temple, in which time they had frequent Opportunities of testifying their Zeal and Courage, and did Actions worthy of being eternized; the Infidels always finding the Strength of their Arms, and the Ardor of their Faith. 'The Year finish'd, and their Vows accomplish'd, they embark'd in order to return. The Winds were for some Days favourable, but a most violent Tempest fucceeding the Calm, they were fo shook by the Fury of it, that they expected nothing but Death; when on a fudden, a contrary Gust arising, drove them on the Coast of Almeria, a Land belonging to the Infidels: they were foon furrounded by the Barks and Brigantines of the Saracens, and as the Ship was incapable of putting to Sea again, they were much less so, in a Condition of Defence.

THE Count de Ponthieu, the young Prince his Son, and Thibault, were made Prisoners, and thrown into Dungeons; all the Christians in the Ship were serv'd in the same manner, and so loaded with Irons, that they immediately sound they had been preserved from the Rage of the Sea, only to perish in a more cruel manner on Land. Those Heroes prepared themselves for Death with a Resolution worthy of their Courage; but the Insidels believing them a noble Sacrisice, permitted them to live till the Day on which they celebrated the Birth of the Sultan, it being the Custom of that Country, to

offer to their Gods on that Day such a Number of Cri-

minals, or Christians.

THE Day being come, they were oblig'd to caft Lots which of them should die first: the fatal Chance happen'd on the Count de Ponthieu; his Son and Thibault contended for the Preference, but all they could obtain was, to wait on him to the Place of Execution. The whole Court was affembled to fee this Spectacle the Sultan was present himself, and his Sultaness, whose extraordinary Beauty had attracted the Eyes of all the Infidels, when they were drawn off by the arrival of the illustrious Victims, that were going to be facrific'd to the Honour of the Day. But that Queen, whose Soul was as perfect as her Body, was surprized at the Majestick Air of the Count de Ponthieu, who was as yet at a great Distance from her: his venerable Age, and the Contempt with which he feemed to look on his approaching Fate, made her order him to be brought nearer to her; he being a Stranger, she let down her Veil, the Women of that Country never fuffeing themselves to be feen by any but Saracens .-

AS he approached, she found Emotions which at that Time she knew not had any other Source than Pity; but having attentively look'd on his Face, she soon discover'd the true Cause: but making use of her utmost Efforts to prevent her Disorders from being taken notice of, she ask'd him his Name, of what Country he was, and by what Accident he had been taken. Softness of her Voice, and the manner of her Delivery, gave him a fenfible Alarm, tho' he knew not the meaning of it - He answered her without hesitation, that he was of France, and of the Sovereignty of Ponthieu. Are you here alone? (demanded the Queen). I have two Companions in my Misfortunes, (reply'd be) my Son, and my Son-in-law. The Queen order'd they should immediately be brought to her; and having heedfully observ'd 'em for some Time, ordered the Sacrifice to be suspended, and ran to the Throne where the Sultan was fitting, and throwing herfelf at his Feet; My Lord (faid she) if ever I have been happy enough

b

y

vo Be

Waling

the Mo

the

the

zer

bee

to please you, and may flatter myself with you Affection, grant me the Lives of these three Slaves : they are of my Country, and Pity makes me interest myself for them, and I hope your Clemency will be rewarded by the Merit of those I am going to bind to your Service, The Sultan, who adored her, rais'd her tenderly; You are Mistress of my Fate, Madam, (reply'd he) can I refuse you then the being so of that of those Strangers? Dispose of them as you please, I give them entirely up to you, without referving to myfelf any right over them. She thank'd him, in Terms full of Gratitude and Respect; and returning to the noble Captives, inform'd them of their Pardon; and being fecretly too much disordered to fit out the Feast, order'd them to follow her to her Apartment-where feeing herfelf alone with'em, she was obliged to renew her Efforts, to conceal the Confusion of her Soul; and affuming an Air of as much Fiergeness as she could, which was heightned by a natural Majesty; I have fav'd your Lives, (saidsbe) and you may judge by such a Proof of my Power, that I have Authority enough to put you again into the same Danger. - Resolve therefore to fatisfy my Curiofity, in discovering without disguise, all your Adventures: I give you till tomorrow to prepare yourselves - I must know your Names, Qualities, and by what strange Accident Fate brought you into this Country—— if you are fincere, you may expect every thing from my Goodness .-Thibault, who had not ventured to lift his Eyes upon her, while they were before the Sultan, now endeavour'd to discover, with the nicest Penetration, her Beauties; which the thin Gause, of which her Veil was made, did not altogether conceal. - The dazling Lustre of her sparkling Eyes blaz'd through the thousand Charms which play'd about her lovely Mouth, disclos'd themselves where that Impediment to the longing Sight was not fo closely drawn, but that the ruby Lips appear'd to view. The daring Gazer found himself agitated with Emotions, which had been unknown to him fince the Death of his unhappy VOL. I. Wife.

Wife—— He felt a Pleasure in contemplating this adorable Queen, which nothing but itself could equal; and perceiving the Count was silent, perhaps kept so by Sentiments which he knew not how to account for, he threw himself at her Feet; As for me, Madam, (faid he) it will not be the Fears of Death that would prevail on me to relate the Particulars of a Life which has been full of such unheard-of Woes, that what to others would be the greatest dread, to me would be a Blessing—but there is something far more terrible than what you have named, the abusing a Generosity such as yours, prevents me from concealing any part of what you command me to cisclose——if therefore the Recital of our Missortunes can testify our Acknowledgments, you may

depend on our Sincerity.

ALL the Resolution which she had assumed for this encounter, had like to have forfook her at fo moving a Discourse; but making a new Effort, Rise, (faid she) your Destiny promises something very touching, I am concern'd in it more than you can yet imaginethe Sultan will foon appear, therefore I would have you retire—you shall want for nothing this Palace can afford—recover yourselves of your Fears and Fatigues, and to-morrow you shall receive my Orders; and till then, I will defer the History I have engag'd you to give me. She then call'd a Slave in whom she entirely confided; Sayda (faid she to her) conduct 'em as I have order'd; and then making a Sign to 'em to withdraw, they obey'd, and followed the Slave. As they went out, they heard the Queen figh, and neither of them could forbear doing fo too. ____ Thibault, who quitted her with regret, returning to look on her once more, perceiving the put her Handkerchief to her Eyes to wipe away some Tears, he could not restrain his own. Sayda led 'em to a little Apartment behind the Queen's, it confifted of three Rooms, and at the End an arched Gallery, where the Fruit was kept that was every Day ferv'd up to her Table — This (faid Sayda) is the only Service the Sultaness expects from you; she could not have placed you so commodiously, wi.h.

without giving you some Employment that requir'd your Attendance near her Person—you must therefore take care of this Fruit, put it in order in Baskets provided for that Use, and present it to her at her Repasts—under this pretence you may posses these Apartments, and be serv'd by the Slaves appointed for that purpose—you are to be subservient only to the Sultan and Sultaness.

IN speaking these Words, she quitted them, leaving them in an inconceivable Surprize at all they had feen. When they were by themselves, Thibault, who could no longer contain in his Breast the different Agitations which crouded one on another, and feemed to flruggle for Utterance, approaching the Count, and tenderly embracing him; What a Woman is this Queen, my Lord. (faid be) and by what Miracle does she reign over these Barbarians! — What have we done to deferve her generous Care of us! - Ah! my Lord, I find her Compassion dangerous——Alas! my dear Princes! (added be) you alone was wont to raise these Emotions in my Soul! I don't know, (reply'd the Count) what will be our Fate, or what are the Defigns of the Queen: her Goodness does not affect me as it does you; you are young, and your Heart still preserves a Fund of Passion, which may cause more violent Perturbations in it than mine; yet I own, I have felt for her the Tenderness of a Father; and that when she spoke, my Daughter came into my Mind. - But I am afraid, my dear Thibault. that you will doubly lofe your Liberty in this fatal Place. Thibault made no other Answer than by Sighs; and some Refreshments being brought in, they were forced to drop a Discourse, that did not admit of Witnesses.

THE Queen, in the mean time, was too much interested in the Assairs of the Day to be very easy, and was no sooner lest alone with her dear Sayda, than giving a loose to the Transports she had so long restrained, her beautiful Face was bathed all o'er in Tears. The faithful Slave, astonish'd at her Excess of Grief, kneeled down at her Feet, and taking one of her Hands;

ľ

n

d

le

at

id

m

h.

F 2

Alac

Alas! Madam, (faid she) what is this sudden Misfortune - are these Strangers come to trouble the Tranquility you were beginning to enjoy! ——— you have hitherto honoured me with your Confidence—— may I not now know what has occasioned this Grief?-Ah dear Sayda (reply'd her Royal Mistress) let not Appearances deceive you -- Love, Joy, Nature, and Fear, makes me shed Tears much more than any Grief -that Husband fo dear to me, and of whom thou hast heard me speak so much, is one of the Captives whose Lives I have fav'd—— the other is my Father, and the young Lad my Brother. The Horror of feeing my Father die for the Diversion of a People to whom I am Queen, has pierc'd me with so lively an Affliction, that I wonder the Apprehension of it did not a second Time deprive me of my Reason — My Husband, partaker of the same Fate, his Melancholy, his Refignation before me, his Looks full of that Love and Tenderness which once made my Happiness, has touch'd my Soul in the most nice and delicate Part: I dare not discover myself, before I know their Sentiments; and the Constraint I have put on myself, has been such, as Nature scarce can bear—Preserve my Secret, dear Sayda, and don't expose me again to tremble for Lives on which my own depends. Doubt not of my Fidelity, Madam, (answer'd the other) 'tis inviolable my Religion, your Goodness which I have so often experienc'd, and the Confidence with which you have honoured me, have attached me to your Service till Death.

THESE Affurances entirely satisfied the Queen, and they consulted together on Measures by which they might be at Liberty to entertain the illustrious Slaves the next Day. The Sultan's coming in, put an End to their Conversation for this Time. This Prince, who had no other Defect than his being a Saracen, accosted her with that Joy, which his having had it in his Power to oblige her, gave him—Well, Madam, (said he) can you doubt of my Love!—— may I flatter myself, that what I have done will dispel the Grief and Melancholy that

has

thi

mu

diff

rent

Nat

of tl

lov'

wher

Cou

more

the I

has so long posses'd you? — I owe you every thing, my Lord, (faid she) and my whole Endeavours shall be to express my Gratitude. The Sultan, charm'd to find her in so good a Humour, entertained her a little longer, and then told her (for he was just come from Council) that it was resolv'd to oppose vigorously an Irruption that a neighbouring Prince had made into his Dominions, and that War was going to be declared immediate-

ly in Form.

THIS News inspired the Queen with a Thought, which succeeded to her Wish; and being willing to take the Advantage of the Disposition she found the Sultan in, of granting her every thing; Heaven (faid she) favours me in an extraordinary manner, in giving me an Opportunity of acknowledging your Goodness. One of the Captives, my Lord, whom you have given me, is the most valiant Man of his Time, nor is his Conduct in War inferior to his Courage, by the Wonders he has done, I am almost assured you will have the Victory, if you permit him to combat the Enemy. The Sultan demonstrated to her the Difference of their Religions, and the little Assurances he could have in the Faith of a Christian. I'll be the Pledge of his Fidelity; and the better to affure you, I'll keep the two other Captives, who are, I know, very dear to him, as Hostages. The Sultan seem'd satisfied with these Words, and granted her Request, leaving her absolute Mistress to act in this Affair as she pleased; and retir'd to his Apartment, much more affected with the Joy of obliging her, than disturbed at the Success of the War.

THE beautiful Queen pass'd the Night in very different Emotions; Love had renew'd his Forces in her Soul, Nature that did for a while revolt at the Remembrance of the Cruelty inflicted on her, return'd to its Obedience, and was wholly taken up with the Fear of not being lov'd, and remembred enough to be acknowledged, when discover'd, with the Joy she wish'd.——The Counts of Ponthieu and St. Paul spent not their Hours more quietly. Thibault found himself agitated with the Perturbations of a dawning Passion; he accus'd him-

F 3

felf of it as a Crime,—the Count was no less embarrass'd about his, tho' he was very well assured they proceeded not from Love, but the prodigious Resemblance he found between his Daughter and this lovely Queen, reminded him of the Barbarity he had been guilty of,——He could not imagine there had been a Possibility of saving that unhappy Princess; but the Tenderness with which the Sultaness had inspir'd him, was so near that he felt for his Daughter, that it gave him an Astonishment not to be conceiv'd.

DAY appearing, they rose, and set themselves about preparing the Fruit, as Sayda had ordered them; which done, they were not long before they receiv'd a Command to bring it to the Queen. Nothing could be more pleasing than this Commission; both found an undescribeable Impatience to see her again, and follow'd the faithful Slave till they came into her Presence. They found her dress'd with an incredible Magnificence, resplendent with an infinite Number of Diamonds; She was reclin'd on a Sofa, and after having look'd a Moment on them, Well (faid she) are you ready to satisfy me? - I will not give you the pains of relating your Names and Qualities, neither are unknown to me; only tell me by what strange Adventure you arrived at this Place. ___ Count de Ponthieu, 'tis' to you in particular I address.

THE Count was in a Surprize which cannot be express'd, to hear himself named, and sinding there was indeed no room for Dissimulation, told his Story with Sincerity; but when he came to that part which concern'd his Daughter, his Sighs made many Interruptions in his Discourse, yet did he forget no Circumstance, but confess'd the Crime he had been guilty of, in putting her to Death: But alas! (added he) with what Remorse has my Soul been torn since that satal Day! — my Tenderness for her revived with fresh vigour, and the Torments I have endur'd, have been such, that if her Spirit has any Knowledge of what is transacted in this lower World, she must believe my Punishment at least equal to my Guilt — Then he told her of their Vow, their Voyage

W

Ov

Th

nef

illu

cre

age to Jerusalem, the Tempest, and their Slavery and Condemnation .- This, Madam, (Jaid be) is a faithful Account of our Misfortunes; and tho' they are of a Nature beyond the common Rank of Woes, yet they receive no inconfiderable Alleviation, by the Concern your excessive Goodness makes you take in them. And, indeed, the fair Sultanes, during the latter part of his Relation, had feem'd drown'd in Tears, and was fome time before the could recover herfelf enough to speak; but at last - I own (faid she) that what you have told me, very much touches me. __ I extremely pity the Princess of Ponthieu, she was young, her Reason might have return'd to her; the generous Proceeding of her Husband, would doubtless have reclaim'd her in Time: but Heaven has punish'd you for your Cruelty, you must not therefore be any more repro ch'd with it. prove your Penitence fincere, what Reception would you give that Princess if by any Miracle, which I cannot at present conceive, she should have escaped that Destiny your Rashness exposed her to? Ah, Madam! (cry'd the Count) were there a Possibility of such a Blessing, my whole Life should be employ'd in rendring her's fortu-And you, (faid she to Thibault, who she saw overwhelm'din Tears) would your Wife be dear to you? Could you forgive her distracted Behaviour? - Could you restore her to your Heart, as fond, as tender as ever? - in short, could you still love her? - Question it not, Madam, (answer d be, with a Voice interrupted with Sighs) nothing but her Presence can ever make me happy. — Receive her then, (cry'd she, casting aside her Veil, and throwing berself into his Arms) I am that unfortunate Wife __ I am that Daughter (added she, running to her Father) that has cost you so many melancholy Hours. Own her, my Lord; take her to your Breaft, my dear Thibault, nor let the Sight of her diffipate the Tenderness you express'd for her when unknown.

WHO can describe the Joy and Astonishment of these illustrious Persons! their Eyes were now open'd, the secret Emotions they had felt, were now easy to be accounted for.——She was acknowledg'd for the Wise,

blest as the Daughter, with a Torrent of inexpressible inconceivable Delight. Thibault threw himself at her Feet, bathing her Hands in Tears of overpowering Joy; while the Count held her in his Arms, without being able to utter more, than - my Daughter -- my dear -my long loft Daughter. - The young Prince kis'd her Robe; and Sayda, only Witness of this moving Scene, dissolv'd in Tears of Tenderness and Joy-At length the first Surprize being over, this mute Language was succeeded by all the fond endearing things that Nature, Wit, and Love, had the Power of inspiring. The beautiful Queen had now Time to return the Caresses of the young Prince her Brother, who, tho' she knew no otherwise than by her Father's Account, his Youth and Beauty had very much affected her from the first Time she saw him - After having a little indulg'd their Transports, 'Tis time (said she) to inform you of my Adventures. The Sultan is taken up with making Preparations for a War he is oblig'd to enter into —— fo that we may have the Liberty of conversing, without Apprehension of being interrupt-Then having feated themselves, and Sayda being placed on the out-fide of the Cabinet, to give them notice if any suspicious Person should appear, the charming Sultaness addressing herself to the Count, began her Discourse in this manner.

I will not repeat (faid she) the Cause of your defigning my Death, you are but too sensible of it, and the Loss of my Reason, too well known to you for me to go about to renew the Affliction it occasion'd you: I shall only say, that it was Excess of Love which caused my Distraction, and being preposses d with an Idea of being no longer worthy of my Husband's Affection, imagining that I saw him reproaching me with my Missortune, and endeavouring to get rid of me; I was so abandon'd by my Senses, as to wish his Death, as the only Thing that could restore me to my Repose—

This Thought so wholly engross'd my Soul, that I look'd on the Sentence you inflicted on me, as caus'd by him—my Frenzy prevented the Horror of my Fate from

from making any Impression on me; and you may remember, Sir, that I neither endeavour'd by Intreaties or Strugglings to avert it - being rather in a State of Infensibility than any thing else --- Which Course my little Vessel steer'd, or how long I continued in it, I know not all I can tell, is, that I found myself in a real Ship, in the midst of a great many unknown Perfons, bufily employ'd in fetching me to myfelf; but what is most furprizing, I recovered my Sight, Memory, and Reason, at the same Instant; whether 'twas owing to the common Effect that the Fear of Death has, or to the Property of the Sea, or, to judge better, the Work of Heaven: but all I had faid, or done, or thought, came into my Mind, and I found myfelf fo guilty against you and my Husband, that the first Sign of Life that my Deliverers perceived in me, was by shedding an excessive shower of Tears; which was the more violent, because I had never wept since that fatal Adventure in the Forest: And indeed I thought, as did all about me, that they would have suffocated me; but so much Care was taken of me, that without putting an End to my Afflict on, my Life was out of Danger. The People of the Ship had placed about me a young Woman extremely amiable; ____ the Tenderness she express'd for the Griefs she saw I was involv'd in, made me take a very great Friendship for her; and, indeed, as she was the only Woman there, it was natural for us to be more than ordinarily pleas'd with each other. When she found me a little compos'd, she inform'd me that we were with Flemish Merchants, who were trading to the Levant; that having perceived from Deck my extraordinary Tomb, the hope of finding fomething valuable in it, had made them take it aboard; but that having open'd it, they were furprized to see a Woman richly habited: that at first they thought me dead, because I was very much fwell'd, but having placed me in the open Air, a little Motion of my Heart gave them Hope of recovering me; that accordingly, with great Difficulty, they effected it, and that finding, as they thought,

some Beauty in me, they resolved, at the Expence of my Liberty, to make themselves amends for having found nothing but me in the Tun. 'Tis with this Defign (added she) that we were failing towards Almeria. where these Merchants design to sell you to the Sultan of that Place: 'tis now fix Months fince they took me away from the Coasts of France, which is my native Country, on the same Account; but I very well forefee that your Beauty will preferve me from being expos'd to the Sultan's Defires: yet as I cannot avoid Slavery, I beg, Madam, that you will not let me be feparated from you. The Sultan will without doubt buy you; contrive it fo, that he may think I am a Dependant of yours, that so I may wear no other Chains than yours. I was very glad to have a French Woman with me, fo promis'd her, that whatever was my Fate, she should, if she pleased, share it with me; but what she had told me, giving me great Uneafiness, I defired to fpeak with the Captain of the Ship. ____ I began with thanking him for the Succour he had given me, and thinking to have gain'd him by the hope of a Reward, I affur'd him it should be made even beyond his Wishes. if he would land me on the Coast of France. He anfwer'd me, that he doubted not of my Generofity, nor my being confiderable enough to recompense the Service he had done me; but that he could not follow his own Inclination in doing what I defired of him, because he was accountable to his Companions, who had refolved to fell me, and the other young French Woman to the Sultan of Almeria; that they knew would be certain Gain to them, whereas the Effect of my Promises With these Words he returned to his could not be fo. Companions, and gave me not leave to answer him: I made feveral other Efforts, but finding it impossible to persuade them to alter their Resolutions, I was oblig'd to fubmit to my ill Destiny. In Proportion, as I recover'd my Reason, my Affection to my dear Thibault refumed its Empire o'er my Soul - I was sensible of the whole Extent of my Misfortunes, and my Despair would perhaps have kept no Bounds, if it had not been .for

for the Prudence and Good nature of my young Companion. Yet for all her Cares, I fell into such a Languishment, as frighted the Merchant, lest I should lose the lustre of my Beauty, of which he propos'd to him-

felf so great an Advantage.

A T length they arriv'd at Almeria, and we were immediately led to the Sultan. As he was accustom'd to traffick with those People, he received them perfectly well, and was fo much pleas'd with their Prize, that he gave 'em their Demand both for myself and Sayda. - We were plac'd in the Palace of the Sultan's Women, where he foon follow'd us; and I had the Misfortune of affecting him in so extraordinary a Manner, that he feem'd to make his loving me an Affair of State. - I call that a Misfortune, which any one but me would have look'd on as the highest Felicity; for I owe the Sultan the Justice to fay, that he is full of Merit, and adorned with the most heroick Virtues: but I was a Christian, and preposses'd with a Passion, which left no room for any other; I therefore confider'd his Affiduity as my worst of Troubles. Prince perceiving my Regard for Sayda, gave her to me; (ayda is a Name I made her affume to conceal her own.) He plac'd me in an Apartment different from those the rest of the Women were lodg'd in, and commanded I should be ferved as Queen. All these Honours added to my Uneafiness; yet the Submission with which he treated me, gave me fometimes a Hope he never would have recourse to force that which I was resolved never to grant; but alas! this Prince at last, worn out with his own confuming Passion, and the continual Murmurs of his Subjects, who could ill endure he should express so much Consideration for a Christian, resolved to speak to me in stronger Terms than he had hitherto done. My Refistance had lasted a whole Year, and he thought he had sufficiently testified his Respect, in allowing me fo long a Time: he came to me therefore one Day, and finding me extremely melancholy, Madam, (faid be) 'tis with great Regret I find myself obliged to exceed the Bounds I had prescribed myself

in gaining your Heart, but you must now either confent to marry me, or pubickly abjure your Religion; all my Power cannot exempt you from the Laws which oblige the Women of the Seraglio to embrace our Faith. -I adore you, and tho' I ought to compel you to a Change so beneficial to you, yet I will not, fince it is not your Defire ——— I promise you the free Exercife of your Religion in private, provided you accept of the Crown I offer you; -my Subjects, and all my Court, will then believe you have chang'd your Religion, without feeking any further Proofs, and you will then be at Liberty to observe your own in secret : this is the only Means to preferve you from the Fury of a People, who, when enrag'd, have no regard even for their Sovereign. 'Twould have been more agreeable to me, if my Love and Complaifance had engag'd you; but I hope Time will inspire your Heart with those Sentiments, that will be conducive to my Felicity, and your Repose. I could not refrain from Tears at this Discourse of the Sultan - the Choice appear'd terrible to me; is it possible, my Lord! (reply'd I) that among the Number of Beauties who would be proud of the Honour you offer me, you cannot find one more worthy than myself? If you had not distinguish'd me, your Subjects would have thought nothing of me-Consider, my Lord, what Glory you might gain by subduing your Passion, and suffering me to return to my native Country - What Felicity can it be, to live with a Woman obtained but by Fear and Force, who will always be regretting her Parents and Liberty?

THE Sultan smil d at these Words; I see, Madam, (faid be) that you are ignorant of your own Condition—you are in this Place for Life—when once a Woman is entered within these Walls, there is no hope of ever getting out again, Law and Custom have decreed it so. Therefore you are more obliged to me than you imagin'd, for the Respect I have paid you, being from the first Moment the Master of your Destiny.—I then intreated he would give me three Days to

answer him; be granted my Request, and I spent them in Prayers: but at length feeing myself without any hope of Relief, or ever returning to my Country, that my Death there was thought certain, and that I had no means of letting you know I was living, or if I had, could not promise myself, that, since you had confented to my Death, the News would find a Welcome: I look'd on myself as utterly abandoned; and the Facility of following in private my own Devotions, determin'd me in submitting to the Sultan's Persuasions. The three Days being expir'd, he came to me again, and I then told him, that if he would swear never to force me to alter my Religion, I was ready to give him my Hand. His Joy at my Affent was inconceivable; and tho' he faw plainly that what I did was out of Necesfity, he affured me he thought himself the happiest Man on Earth, and bound himself by an Oath sacred in their Law to suffer me to exercise my own Religion.

provided I took care not to be discovered.

THIS News was foon blazed thro' all Almeria, and fated ever to be guilty of constrain'd Infidelities, I was proclaim'd and crowned Sultana Queen, with a Magnificence that would have dazled any one but the Princess During the whole Ceremony, the Image de Ponthieu. of Thibault never quitted me, I spoke to it, begg'd its Pardon, in short, I was so lost in Thought, that Sayda has fince told me I had more the Appearance of a Statue than a living Person. As for you, my Lord, I often reproached your Cruelty, that had brought me to the Precipice in which I found myself. There has not past one Day in the nine Years I have been married to the Sultan, on which I have not talk'd of my dear Thibault to the faithful Sayda, with a Torrent of Tears. The Sultan has kept his Word with me, all his Court thinks me a Renegada, he alone knows the Truth, and without reproaching me with my Melancholy, has done his utmost to disperse it. The same Respect and Complaisance has always accompanied his Actions, and you yourselves have been witness of my Power, by his granting me without hesitation your Lives. I knew you again

again the first Moment I saw your Faces, and should have discovered myself yesterday, but had a mind to know whether my Memory was yet dear. These are my unhappy Adventures; but this is not all I have to fay: You must, my dear Thibault, in order to regain your Wife and Liberty, expose your Life to fresh Dangers: speak, do you think me worthy of so great a Testimony of your continued Love and Tenderness? You cannot make a doubt of it, (answer'd he) without being guilty of a greater Offence than all your Diffraction made you act - I swear to you, my dear Princefs, by the Pleasure I had in obtaining you of your Father, by the Felicity I enjoy'd in being belov'd by you, by my Misfortune and by the Joy I feel in feeing you again, that I never adored you with more Ardour than I now do - Fear not therefore to explain yourfelf, command me, dispose of me as you please. The fair Sultaness was charm'd with this tender Assurance, and there being nobody present that she suspected, she again embraced her much-loved Husband, and then told him what she had proposed to the Sultan. 'Tis of the utmost Importance, (added she) that you should gain his Confidence by some fignal Service, that my Defigns may the better fucceed — he has already loft feveral Battles, thro' the ill Conduct of his Generals; but if you fight for him, I doubt not of the Victory. he cannot then refuse you his Esteem, which will enable me to put my Project in Execution.

THE Count and Thibault approved of what she said; but the young Prince begg'd she would contrive it so, that he might accompany his Brother to the Army, his youthful Heart burning with Impatience to behold so noble a Sight; but the Queen told him she could not possibly gratify those Testimonies of so early a Courage, tho' she admired them, because she had given her promise to the Sultan, that both he and his Father should remain at Court as Hostages for the Fidelity of Thibault,——After some surther Discourse, and renewed Embraces, she order'd them to retire, it growing towards the Hour in which the Sultan was used to visit

her.

They were scarce out of the Room, before that Prince enter'd; and having ask'd her if the valiant Captive agreed with her Intentions: Yes, my lord, (reph'd (he) he is impatient to express by his Services the grateful Sense he has of his Obligations to us. Sultan immediately commanded they should all three be brought before him; and observing them more heedfully than he had done before, was infinitely charmed with their good Mien: the venerable Age, and commanding Aspect of the Prince of Ponthieu, excited his Respect; the Beauty and Vivacity of the young Prince, his Admiration; but in the noble Air, and manly Graces of the accomplished Thibault, he fancied he discover'd an Affurance he would be able to answer the Character the Sultaness had given of him - The more he confider'd him, the more he found to love and esteem-The Sultaness (faid be) who has saved your Life, will needs, out of Love for me, and Respect for you, have you expose it in my Service- I see nothing about you. but what serves to convince me I do not err, when I place an entire Confidence in you: therefore you must prepare to fet out to-morrow, I have in my Council declared you General. My Subjects are fo fatigued and heartless with continual Losses, that they repine I endeavour not to repair them by extraordinary Methods; and tho' you are a Christian, my Soldiers will with Joy obey you, if your Valour does but answer their Expectations, and the Character they have of you. After Thi ault had in the most handsome and submissive manner affur'd him of his Zeal and Fidelity, that Prince proceeded to give him those Instructions which were necessary; and retiring, left him to receive those of the Sultaness.

HE was no fooner gone, than turning towards Thi-bault, You are going to fight against Insidels (faid she) tho' you fight for one; but, my dear Husband! confult my Repose as well as your own Courage, and fight to conquer, not to die;—remember I expose you, that I may the better save you. He thank'd her for her obliging Fears, and promised to combat only to preserve

ferve his Honour, and gain the Opportunity to deliver her -It being time to retire, they quitted the Queen's Apartment, and returning to their own, a Slave brought to Thibault, a ftately Vest and Sabre, adorn'd with precious Stones, a Present to him from the Sultan; he put them on, and attended that Prince at Dinner, who faw him with Pleasure. They discoursed on the different Methods of making War, and the Sultan found his new General so consummate in the Art, that he affured himfelf of Victory: he then presented him to the chief Men of his Court. The rest of the Day was employ'd in reviewing the Troops that were in Almeria, As he was to go the next, he begg'd of the Sultaness by Sayda, that he might be permitted to bid her adieu without any Witnesses; the fair Queen, who desir'd it with equal Ardour, appointed Night for the Interview: --fo when all was quiet in the Palace, he was introduced by that faithful Slave into the Apartment of his dear Princess. Then it was, that this long-separated Husband and Wife, now more in Love, if possible, than ever, renewed their Protestations of everlasting Affection, and, forgetting the rest of the World, gave a loose to the Raptures of being once more bless'd, and the fost Hope of re-uniting themselves, no more to be divided. -The best part of the Night pass'd away in these Transports, and Day would have surprized them, had not Sayda given them Notice it was time to part. The Sultaness wept, and Thibault was extremely moved, but Reason reassuming its Empire, they embracing, bid each other adieu, begging Heaven they might foon meet again. He went not to Bed, employing the remaining Hours in taking leave of the Count de Ponthieu, and the young Prince his Son. He recommended his dear Princess to the former, entreating him to neglect no Opportunities of being with her. He then repaired to the Sultan, to receive his last Commands, and fet out with a Chearfulness that seem'd to presage Succefs.

DURING his Absence, the watchful Policy of the fair Sultaness contriv'd to acquire a great Number of Creafo

b

by he

St

th

Creatures, ready to undertake any thing to ferve her; the caused several Favours to be conferr'd on them. thro' the Interest the Count had with the Sultan. was now grown prodigiously in his Favour-The Sultan used frequently to divert himself with hunting, it was an Exercise he extremely loved, and the Count understanding it perfectly, was always one of the Party,-The Expresses which were continually brought of the Victories Thibault had gain'd over the Enemies, increafed the Sultan's Esteem of the two Hostages. Three Months passed thus, with creating new Friends on the Queen's Side, and Confidence on the Sultan's; but the Joy of both, tho' for different Reasons, was compleated, when a Courier arrived with the News that the conquering Thibault had entirely vanquished, cut the whole Army of the Foe in pieces, kill'd their Prince with his own Hand, and not only recover'd the Dominion they had taken from the Sultan, but also added that of the bold Invader to his Empire - These glorious Actions were fignaliz'd in Almeria by great Rejoicings; nothing was talk'd of, but the Bravery of the Captive, and the Obligations both King and People had to him. As for him, when he found no more Enemies to combat, he made hafte to garrison the conquer'd Places, and having deputed fuch Governours as he thought were faithful, return'd in Triumph to Almeria. The Sultan receiv'd him as his Guardian Angel, restored him his Liberty, and press'd him to accept of the greatest Places in his Empire, if he would change his Religion; but the other gave him to understand, tho' with the greatest Respect, that he could not embrace his Favours, but affur'd him he would stay at his Court as long as he should be wanted. This Refusal was so far from incenfing, that the Sultan gave him the greater Esteem for it; and this illustrious Warrior became so considerable at the Court of Almeria, that nothing was done but The Sultaness finding the Success of by his Advice. her Project, now thought it time to put the finishing Stroke to it ____ She pretended to be with Child, and that the Air of Almeria did not agree with her: a Renegada.

negada Physician, that she had gain'd to her Interest, affur'd the Sultan that her Life would be in Danger, if she did not remove from where she was; that Prince, alarm'd by the Tenderness he had for her, begged her to make choice of any of his Houses of Pleasure, to go and refide in. The Sultaness pitch'd on one which was by the Sea-fide, and the way to which was by Sea. - The Sultan immediately gave Orders for the equipping a Galley, and the Queen took Care to fill it with Persons entirely devoted to her Interest. - When every thing was ready, she begg'd the Sultan that she might be accompanied thither by the French Cavalier, for the Security of her Person; as for the Count de Ponthieu and his Son, there was no Occasion for asking leave for their Attendance, because they belong'd immediately to her-The Sultan made no icruple of granting every thing she defired, and she embark'd with her Father, her Brother and Husband, and the faithful Sayda; taking with her a Son of seven Years old, which she had by the Sultan, leaving in Almeria a Daughter that was still at the Breast. Heaven seeming to favour their Defigns, they were no fooner got to Sea, than our Warriors, feconded by the Queen's Creatures, obliged the Slaves of the Galley to row directly to Brindes, where they happily arrived. The Princes gave the Christian Slaves their Liberty, and put in their places all the Saracens she could purchase, with Orders to give the Sultan the following Letter.

The Princess of PONTHIEU to the Sultan of ALMERIA.

If I had only your Generosity to have combated, I would have discover'd to you the Cause which urged me to this Flight—— convinc d, that you would rather have favour'd than oppos'd it; but your Love and Religion being insurmountable Obstacles, I was oblig'd to make use of Artistice to be just.—— I quit you not, my Lord, thro Inconstancy, I follow my Husband, my Father, and my Brother,

PONTHIEU.

The Sultan faw the Galley return, and received the Princess's Letter, while she was prosecuting her Journey to Rome; he was inconceivably afflicted at the News, but his Reason at length getting the better of his Despair, he endeavour'd to comfort himself, by transplant. ing all the Tenderness he had paid the Mother to the little Daughter. In the mean time, our illustrious Fugitives arrived at Rome, where they were received by the Pope with extraordinary Honours; and after having reconciled the Princess and Sayda to the Bosom of the Church, they departed, loaded with Presents and Favours, to Ponthieu, where the unanimous Joy of the People for their Return is not to be express'd — The Count dying some time after, his Son inherited his Dominions; but that young Prince not long furviving, he left the Sovereignty to the Princess his Sister, who with her Husband reign'd a long time in perfect Glory and happy Unity - The Son she had by the Sultan, married a rich Heiress of Normandy, from whom are descended the Lords of Preau; and the Princess, who was left behind with the Sultan, was married to a Saracen Prince, and from a Daughter of that Princess was born the the famous Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, so known and dreaded by all Christianity.

I own, (said Urania, finding Felicia had done speaking) that this History has a great deal in it prodigiously furprizing, and I find no other Fault in it, than that it appears too marvellous to be Truth. As for me, (Said Florinda) there are several Incidents in it, which at the same time both astonish'd and touch'd me. Manner of amiable Florinda's repeating it, (added Thelamont) has given Graces to the most terrible Parts I vow (said Orophanes) the Adventure which the Princess met with in the Forest, was not the easiest to describe; and I more than once trembled for Florinda in going through it. You rally (faid Camilla) but fetting Jesting apart, I do think she gave us to underfland with a great deal of Delicacy, that Misfortune of the unhappy Princess, and proved the most tender Unions are not always exempt from Trouble. The Hiflory (added Orophanes) is really very beautiful, and well told; and it puts me in mind of some Particulars in Saladin's Life, which I'll impart to you.

THE Hour for Dinner put an End to this Conversation; which being over, they repaired to the Library; but tho' they had laid themselves under a Law to read fometimes, they did not always strictly observe itthat charming Society having first establish'd Liberty, there were some Days in which their Wit and Memory furnish'd them with Subjects of Entertainment without the help of Books. Thelamont was the first that began; Since (faid he) I don't find you much dispos'd to observe that Silence which Reading exacts, and this Cabinet is appointed for relating Passages in History, I'll tell you one I found yesterday in Athenæus, which I was very much pleased with, and I make no doubt but you will be so too - Few Princes allow of their Ministers Ability, their Self-love making them lay their own Faults on them, and take to themselves those things which have succeeded. Philip of Macedon was not of this Number; Athenaus reports, that in the ve-

ry Crisis of his greatest Affairs, that Prince drinking hard with his Friends, gave an authentick Proof of the Esteem and Confidence he placed in his Minister; Come, (said that Monarch) let us drink, let us drink, 'tis sufficient that Antipater doth not drink. This, in my Opinion (continued Thelamont) was as great a Testimony of Love, as a Prince could give a Subject; it is certain, that Philip must have been persuaded, that that Minister's Reason was more necessary to the State than his I was not a little pleased with reading it; there is, I think, fomething in it free and natural, and at the same time great and noble. ___ In the Heat of Wine. a idst the Licentiousness of the Feasts of those Times, to be sedate enough to account for his own Neglect, to those who might have blamed him, and to bestow Praises so full of Justice on his Minister, was a Proof, that he who could debauch in that manner, was uncapable of forgetting himself. Philip must have been as great a Prince, (said Florinda) as Antipater was an excellent Statesman; which proves, that let a Prince be ever fo great, he always stands in need of good Counfellors. Doubtless, (reply'd Thelamont) if Agrippa had only had common Genius, Augustus would never have been Master of the World. What Thelamont says (reply'd Orophanes) is very just; Augustus often fell from the Character of Great in the most important Occafions: there are fome Passages in his Life, where he descends even to Meanness; for example, when he heard of the Defeat of his Army in Germany commanded by Varro, he tore his Hair, and beat his Head against the Wall, crying out Varro, restore me my Legions! What Glory was this for Arminius, to have forced the Commander of the Universe to such an Extravagance? and in this particular, observe the Difference between the Genius of Augustus and that of Philip. This, out of a Greatness of Soul, takes a Pleasure in doing honour to the Merit of his Minister; the other, out of Weakness, adds to the Victory of his Enemy, by his fruitless Lamentations. Your Notice of these Passages are extremely just (Said Urania) and I believe

I can add another equally blameable. I have read in Suetonius, that when he heard of the Princess Julia's Behaviour, he condemned her to death; but repenting of it the next Moment, he took the most ridiculous Method in the World; he fent a Memorial to the Senate, in which, in a pathetick manner, he exposes the Shame and Infamy of his House. — His Reason once more returning, and getting the better of his Passion, he was fensible of the Error he had committed, and, Seneca fays, fell into Tears, and cry'd out several times, I had not thus proclaimed my own Disgrace, if Agrippa or Mecænas had been living. This Contrariety of Sentiment (faid Florinda) shows the want, indeed, he had of a prudent and understanding Minister; yet there are Princes who do not care to have about 'em Genius's superior to their own: of which, Emanuel, King of Portugal is an Example. That Prince having a Letter of Importance to write, commission'd a Man of known Wit in his Court to do it. The Gentleman having acquitted himself of his Trust, waited on the King with it; that Monarch, after having read it, took one out of his Pocket, that he had wrote himself, and comparing them, confess'd that of the Courtier was the best, and that he would make use of it. The Gentleman having made some Reflections on the Adventure, went to one of his Friends, and told him, that he had fettled his Affairs, and was come to take leave of him. His Friend having as'd the Reason of his sudden Departure, There is no longer any fafety for me at Court, (answer'd he) the King knows I have more Wit than he has. What followed, showed that he had taken the wifest Resolution; for Emanuel caused him to be searched for, in order to facrifice him to his Jealoufy. It must be allowed (faid Felicia) that it is very difficult to know Mankind, the higher they are in Rank, the less possible it is to see into the Sincerity of their Hearts. An intimate Friend of Cicero's, asked him one Day, what he thought of Cafar, after he had made himself Master of the Republick? Stay (reply'd that great Senator) till he

he is in peaceable Possession of it, and you shall then judge of him yourself; but remember, that the Pupil of Aristotle, so wise and knowing, became passionate. debauched, proud and cruel, when he no longer had any thing to fear. I think (faid Camilla) 'twill be a shame for me to be the only one that does not produce fome Passage in History; and, fince you have all spoke, 'tis but just for me to take my Turn. What Thelamont feems to be most taken with, is the Justice Philip paid his Minister; but what pleases me most, is what I have read of the Manners of the Antients in the ftrictness of their Friendships, 'tis in that they most furpass us, and we give ourselves less trouble in imitating them in that, than in any thing, f any one should attempt it, he would be made a Jest of: What Difference is there in our Behaviour, in regard to Friendship, and the religious Observation of it in Xenophon's Time? they look'd on it then as the most effential Qualification of a Man of Honour, and they gain'd as much Fame by it, as by the most illustrious Virtues. They died, (Said that noble Athenian, Speaking of the Grecian Captains that the Persians had so persidiously massacred) they died, as they had lived, without Reproach either in War or Friendship — Who would venture to make fuch an Encomium in the funeral Orations of the great Men of this Age? Is there one to be now met with, in whom such a Confidence could be put, as that which Crates, the famous Philosopher, placed in his two Friends when he was dying; who, in his Will, left to one of them the Care of providing for his Mother, and to the other, that of educating his Daughter, marrying her, and giving her a Portion; and in case one of them should die, he substituted the Survivor in his room, to take care of both his Mother and Daughter in the same manner: The two Friends accepted of the Trust in full Senate, and express'd as much Satisfaction in those Marks of Confidence, as they were charm'd with being able to comply with them. This Remark, (faid Thelamont) which the agreeable Camilla has made, is the more to be admired, because I am convinced she speaks from

•)

it

1-

r-

wole

ti-

he

ter

till

he

her Heart; for it is certain, we cannot be touch'd with the Effects of a Virtue which we are not capable of practifing. You reward me very gallantly (reply'd she) for the Silence I have observ'd, and the little I have said; but, I believe, (continued she) that serious Matters have taken up enough of our Time, we had best now divert ourselves with walking. At these Words, the

Company rose, and repair'd to the River-side.

OROPHANES, who always attack'd Felicia on the Passages that were quoted, now laid hold on Friendship. If Friendship (faid be) is a Virtue, the want of it must be a great Vice; and the beautiful Qualities of Felicia must be imperfect, fince she has not that. Can you never complain (answer'd she smiling) without offending me? Do you confound Love with Friendship? If I have nothing to say to the first, I value myfelf very much upon the last; and if I were worthy of the Trouble of an Historian, should deserve the Elogium that Xenophon gives those Grecians. If so (faid he) give me the means of writing your History, and by fome fignal Mark of your Friendship for me, engage my Pen to chant your Praises; let me talk to you of Love, and do you entertain me with Friendship: by this means you'll foften the Rigour of my Chains, without wounding your austere Virtue, and oblige me, in Gratitude, to make your Encomium. Indeed, (faid Thelamont) 'tis my Opinion that Orophanes very well deferves to be treated with less Rigour; and if you have not more Humanity, you'll find that all your Friends will take his part against you. I'm certain (faid Florinda) that Orophanes's Fate concerns us all; as for me, I declare myself on his Side. I do the same (cry'd Camilla) my gay Humour will not permit me to fee This is too much, (faid Felicia) and any body fuffer. I don't know how I shall come off in so unequal a Combat, if Urania does not take my part. Urania smil'd, and made no other Answer than by singing the following Words:

OL

in

de

fess

as

Iph for Hu When with Passion we admire,
In vain the favourite Lover sues;
We fear to own the secret Fire,
Lest by yielding we should lose:
Trisling Affections are with ease reveal d,
But that's most fervent, which is most conceal d.

WHAT (faid Felicia) do you compose off hand against me? I did not expect such a piece of Treason from dear Urania. The Company diverted themselves for some time with Felicia's Consusson, and very much applauded Urania's Air, making her repeat it more than once; and, notwithstanding the Vexation of her amiable Friend, they agreed, that she had exquisitely laid open the Heart in these Lines; since nothing is more certain, than that the Apprehension of losing the Esteem of the Man they love, makes Women so often conceal their true Sentiments.

THEY were still reasoning on this, when they were inform'd of the Arrival of Iphis and Acantes, two Gentlemen who were nearly related to Thelamont. Urania knew them, but, the rest of the Company did not. Thelamont having presented them to the Ladies, Urania ask'd them, if the Favour of their Visit was owing to chance or Defign? As Sincerity is a Mark of Respect (answer'd Acantes gayly) what we owe you, Madam. obliges us to own, that Hunting has occasion'd us the Honour of waiting on you at this Time; - that Exercife having led us to follow our Game on your Estate, we thought it our Duty, before we left it, to pay you our Respects. I find then (faid Thelamont) that Hunting is still your darling Recreation. I am still the same. dear Thelamont (said he) in every thing, always free, gay, and easy, without Restraint or Passion, and I confels I find nothing capable of amufing me so agreeably as this Exercise. But (said Urania) I am furpriz'd that Iphis is complaifant enough to accompany you in it, for I know he is no Sportsman, his grave and serious Humour does not admit of any violent Exercises. You VOL. I. iay

1

r

d

7(

d

e nd

nd,

ng

en

fay true, Madam, (reply'd Iphis) but we must sometimes oblige our Friends; I Hunt with him, and in return he consents to Think with me.

THEY laugh'd heartily at this Answer, and the Conformity that there was between the Humours of Camilla and Florinda, and Acantes and Iphis, occasion'd a good deal of sprightly Wit on all sides. I believe (faid Florinda) that if Acantes would not be fo complaifant to his Friend, he'd scarce miss a Party at Hunting to oblige Iphis. Upon my Word (answer'd Acantes, with a very pleasant Eagerness) 'tis well the Person that accuses me of so much Ingratitude is beautiful as you are, or I should very much resent it. What! does faying a Man is a very great Hunter, imply he is full of Defects ? --- Because I love that Sport, am I incapable of loving my Friends? - I have heard, (reph'd Florinda) that a Man entirely given to Hunting can love nothing elfe; he is always ready to quit his dearest Friends, and the most agreeable Companions, to hunt a Stag, or chase a Hare. When he is in the Heat of his Sport, he can think of nothing elfe. At his Return, fatigu'd and weary'd, he just gives himself time to gratify his Thirst and Hunger, then in the Arms of Sleep takes that repose he so much wants. The next day refuming the same Amusement, 'tis absolutely impossible to have any Society with him, tho' he were the most amiable Man in the World: How can such a Man be depended on, who feems to forget Mankind for Brutes, and being always with them, oft contracts their Habits of Fierceness and Inconstancy? Upon my Word, Madam, (faid Acantes) you have drawn a fine Picture of a Hunter; if he has a mind to be univerfally difesteemed, 'tis but obliging the World to listen to you: but what gives me the greatest Concern, is, that you speak with so much Wit and Grace, that you must infallibly be believ'd; therefore I will not aim at answering you with Reasons, but with Demonstration: I will, in revenge, become furiously in love with you, follow you every where, adore you, and facrifice my most precious time to you, and yet still continue a Sportsman; I will

Page 147

Vol.1.st



go out and hunt, and at my Return, lay at your Feet the Animals I have subdu'd in the Woods; I'll only think of you, and the Pleasure of seeing you shall make me haften home: and, I will so well convince you that a Hunter can love with Ardor, that, perhaps, in your Turn, you will delight in Hunting too, The Dispute was fo diverting, that they were unwilling to interrupt it; but Orophanes finding that Florinda was at a Loss how to answer the Gallantry of Acamer, endeavoured to draw Camilla into the fame Nonplus: 'Twould be pleafant (faid be) if Acantes should persuade Florinda to love Hunting, and Iphis learn Camilla to be Thoughtful. Don't bring me into the Dispute, (faid she) leave every Both's Temper to themselves; I'll learn nothing that can interrupt my Gaiety, and all the Solidity of Iphis's Mind, shall not give a Check to the Vivacity of mine. As Heaven (anfiner'd Iphis) has not endow'd any one Person with all the different Accomplishments, fince Camilla has not Gravity enough, nor I Gaiety, in fome fort to improve Nature's handy-work; let us endeayour to unite our Minds and Hearts, that out of us two. we may make one perfect one. The Proposal is very pretty, (Jaid Urania) and tho' extremely gallant not at all contradictory to the Philosophy that Iphis profelles. Tho it may not difturb his Philosophy, it may my Repose, (reply'd Camilla smiling) therefore I will not come into it. Urania feeing it was near Suppertime, invited the two Friends to stay, knowing that their Seat was near enough to go home at Night: they embrac'd her Offer with Pleasure; and this agreeable Society having walk'd a little longer, enter'd the House, and plac'd themselves at Table. Acantes said a thoufand bright Things to Florinda, who answer'd him with a Mildness, mix'd with a Vivacity, which vety much diverted. As Iphis had a fine Voice, they begg'd him to fing; he did not give them the Trouble to press him much, and finding it would be foon time to take leave, fung the following Words, addressing himself to Camilla:

Love

Love has for me no Charms, Since from Iris I must part; Fate tears me from your Arms, Yet in Chains you hold my Heart:

O let that go, or keep me here, As you and Heaven decide; The Gods will own 'tis too severe, Me from myself thus to divide.

IPHIS receiv'd a thousand Applauses for the Sweet. ness of his Voice, and the Words, which were his own. I affure you (faid Camilla) that I would be glad to afford him some of my Mirth, but not deprive him of Thinking fince it is to that Quality we owe the Beauty of these Lines. I am persuaded (faid Florinda) that they can never be wanting, where you are the Object, The Repast over, Iphis and Acantes, after embracing Thelamont and Orophanes, and faluting the Ladies, took Horse, and with regret, quitted this amiable Assembly. The Moment of their Departure, being that in which Urania was accustom'd to retire, she led Camilla and Florinda to their Apartment; and Thelamont and Orophanes, having waited on her and Felicia to theirs, they all endeavour'd to take that Repose which usually attends on the Shades of Night.





THE

FOURTH DAY.



IE

RANIA was no fooner awake, than the Messenger she had sent to Geronte, return'd with a Letter, in which she found these Words.

GERONTE to URANTA.

HATEVE R is the Motive that has favour'd me with some Marks of your Remembrance, I cannot belp being sensible of them, tho' I am very well assured, my Presence is not agreeable to you: Isbould have given myself the Satisfaction of waiting on you, had I not been prevented by the Hurry of Business, occasion'd by a considerable Law suit, which a near Relation of Thelamont's has commenc'd against me - His Proceedings are so vigorous, that I am in danger of losing no less than - I would come to an Accom. my whole Eftate;

moda.

modation, but he will hearken to no Terms: so that in a very little Time, he will be entirely satisfy'd, since my Ruin will inevitably take from me the Power of persecuting you with a Passion, which you never approved of from the

Unfortunate

GERONTE.

THIS Letter occasion'd Reslections in Urania, which took her up some Hours; but at length assuming a Resolution worthy of herself, she sent to defire Thelamint to come to her in her own Apartment. He was no fooner enter'd, than he took notice there appear'd an uncommon Concern in her Countenance, and eagerly ask'd, what was the Cause? Urania, whose Mind was still taken up with the Discourse she had to make to him, answer'd no otherwise, than by presenting to him the Letter she had just receiv'd from Geronte. He read it attentively; and eafily gueffing, by the Knowledge of Urania's Generofity, the Cause of her Chagrin, and fenfible she was not ignorant how much it was in his Power to be serviceable to this unfortunate Gentleman. Is it possible, Madam, (faid he) that knowing the Authority you have over me, you should be embarras'd to declare your Sentiments? I read in your Eyes, that you demanded a fignal Proof of my Love; I am ready to facrifice my Life for you! Can you question my being so, to obey any Commands you can lay upon me? ___ I expected no less from your Generosity (said she) and I have prais'd a thousand times that happy Sympathy, which makes us always think and act in the same manner. - Then explaining herself more clearly, she begg'd him to use his Interest to ferve Geronte in this Affair, and to endeavour to bring his Kinfman, over whom she knew he had an Influence, to terms of Accommodation. Lay afide (added she) the Interest of your Heart, and consult nothing but the nobleness and humanity of your Soul: and by this Effort, force

force Geronte to acknowledge, that no Body but Thelamont can deserve Urania. Such engaging Persuasions had the Effect they merited: The enamour'd Thelamont promis'd to act with Vigour, and that if Gerante should fail of consessing, as he ought, the Favour yet by doing it, he should think himself blest in convincing her of the disinterestedness and purity of his Affection. They then agreed that he should depart immediately about it, and what ever Grief it was to deprive themselves of the Pleasure of being together, the Greatness of their Souls, permitted them not, on this Occa-

fion, to express any regret.

t,

THE Family was foon appriz'd that Thelamons was about to depart; and Camilla and Florinda, hafted, with Orophanes, to Urania's Chamber, to learn the occasion of it. Felicia, who had a mind to teize Oraphanes, told them, that Urania found the Gentleman prolong'd their Visit to a greater space of time than she desir'd, and had therefore defir'd them to withdraw for a little while. How! (reply'd Orophanes) is not Urania fatisfy'd with banishing my Friend, but must I be sent away too? Upon my word I shall not show that implicit Obedience as Thelamont does, I shall not leave this Place willingly. Camilla and Florinda, who lov'd Urania tenderly, shew'd so much uneafiness at this sudden Change, which, they imagin'd, had proceeded from some misunderstanding beeween the Lovers, that she was oblig'd to acquaint them with the Truth.

WHILE the was doing this, Felicia took Orophanes aside, and begg'd him to accompany Thelamont. Charming Felicia (said be) I can be of no service to him in the Affair he is undertaking, and my Presence is extremely so to that which is of the utmost Moment to myself. But (reply'd she) I am serious in what I now say to you, I cannot suffer you to continue here without Thelamont; you are not so indifferent to me, but that my Fame is frighted at it. This Acknowledgment (resum'd be) is too savourable not to soften the Rigour of your Command—I'll obey you, since you'll have it so; —— but lovely Felicia (added be, with a Sigh)

Sigh) I can't tell how the Presence or Absence of The lamont can be of any Consequence to your Fame, since here still remain Witnesses enough of your Prudence, and my Respect, to preserve it from any Suspicion. No matter (answer'd Felicia) Urania and Thelamont behave themselves with so much Wisdom and Virtue, that by them I am refolv'd to direct my Actions .-Tho' none of us but know they love each other tenderly, yet both preserve that Decorum and Reserve, that we admire their Passion, without being able to blame it: ____ Let us then imitate them, Orophanes, and by our Conduct, render ourselves worthy the Esteem of two fuch extraordinary Friends. Felicia spoke this in so absolute a manner, that Orophanes durst offer no more in Opposition; so joining with the rest of the Company, he said he would accompany Thelamont, and not return till he did. But (faid Camilla) what will then become of the Adventures of Saladin, which you promised to tell us? for I am not at all inclineable to excuse you from keeping your Word. I can easily acquit myself of that (answer'd be) pulling out a Paper, and presenting to Felicia; I had writ them, that I might the more correctly inform you of them: but fince I am depriv'd of fo great a Pleasure, this Lady will oblige you with reading them.

BY this time, every thing being ready for the two Friends departure, they took their leave of the Charmers they left behind 'em, with Looks, which sufficiently denoted the Pleasure they enjoy'd in their Company - The Ladies express'd a Concern not much inferior; but having agreed to meet again at Belisa's, they separated with the flattering Hopes of seeing each other foon again. Their Departure occasion'd a Melancholy in the Hearts of Urania and Felicia, which foon communicated itself to Camilla and Florinda; and there was such a Silence, as might have been taken for Grief: but Urania recollecting herfelf, and, with an amiable Smile, looking on her three Friends, I fee (Jaid she) the thoughtfulness I have been in for a Moment has already been infectious; your Friendship for me, has made

Tt

of

en

ma

gre

tha

he

Pez

made you conform to my Humour; - but I beg you to excuse me, you know the Reason, and may the better pardon it. I affure you (faid Florinda) we do not at all blame you—we always find a Pleasure in following the Motions of your Heart, fince in what Situation foever it be, it has always a thousand Charms. Urania thank'd her for fo kindly excusing what she could look on no otherwise than as a Weakness: But, I believe, (added she) till dinner-time, we may divert ourselves in hearing the Story of Saladin, if Felicia will give us the Pleasure of reading it to us, I am ready (reply'd she) on Condition that to prevent our being interrupted, we retire into the Wood Her Friends approv'd of her Propofal, and being got thither, and all feated in the pleafantest part of it; Felicia took out the Paper which Orophanes had left with her, and in the most graceful manner read these Words.



The Adventures of SALADIN, Sultan of EGYPT.

Joon't undertake to tell you the Life of Saladin; you know by the History which Florinda has related to you, that he is descended from a French Princess. It seem'd as if Nature, notwithstanding the Superstitions of his Religion, which he imbibed with his Milk, had endow'd him with all the Virtues requisite to make him worthy of his illustrious Birth; he was generous, magnificent, affable, friendly, a Lover of Vertue and great Actions, and more capable of performing 'em, than a great many of those he endeavoured to imitate: he was a good Soldier, great Captain, as able in Peace as in War; and a most refin'd Politician.—This is a small Sketch of the Character of that saladin, of whose

whose Life I shall give you but one Incident, as a sufficient Testimony of the Greatness of his Soul and Ge-

nerofity.

Sind of

HE had concluded a Truce with the Christians, and was willing to make use of it by travelling incognito through Europe; and in Person to see, and know the strength of the Christian Princes in League against him. The Dangers of such an Enterprize could not deter him from endeavouring to make himself Master of the Advantages of it: He embarked in the Habit of an Armenian Merchant, attended by fifteen of the principal Lords of his Court, all disguised in the same Manner, and provided with a great Number of Diamonds; which they expos'd to Sale, the better to appear for what they feem'd. They first landed at Venice, and from thence passing to Bolonia through a Wood, at the close of the Evening, they met with the Count of Bentivolio returning from Hunting, This Lord feeing Strangers, without a Guide, ready to strike into the thickest Part of a Forest where Thieves every Day attack'd and murdered Passengers, accosted them, and made them sensible of the Danger they were in, and defired them for that Night, to accept of his Castle, and in the Morning he would cause them to be conducted to Bolonia: and at the same time made known to them his Name and Quality. Our pretended Armenians embraced his Invitation: after many reciprocal Civilities on the Way, the Count took Notice, that the rest of the Armenians paid very great Respect to Saladin; and as his Person had a certain Air of Grandeur and Majesty, which Princes cannot hide, the Count conceived a more than ordinary Regard for him, which increased in proportion as he conversed with him; for Saladin and his Retinue talking very good Italian, he easily discovered his good Sense and Understanding. They foon arrived at the Castle, where the Countess being apprized of her Husband's Intentions, received them with a particular Civility.

AFTER Supper, they were conducted to magnificent Apartments; but having an Inclination to find out who

they were for the first moment, believing they were of a Quality superior to what they pretended, he invited 'em to hunt with him the next Morning; which being affented to, he had still the better opportunity of discovering the Merits of his illustrious Guests. From one Amusement to another he diverted 'em for three Days, and was, in that time, so charm'd with the Wit and graceful Behaviour of Saladin, that the Thoughts of being separated from him seem'd painful. The feign'd Armenians took also a particular Priendship for him, and express'd a great Tenderness for the young Marquiss of Bentivolio, the Count and Countes's Son : but Saladin, who had greater Views than Pleasure in his Head, was resolv'd to pursue his Journey, and not being willing to depart without giving his noble Hofts fome Testimonies of his Esteem, he desired the Count to permit him to make a present to his Lady, of something that might preserve him a place in her remembrance. This nobleminded Gentleman was very unwilling to confent, but being pres'd, at last submitted; and Saladin gave her a Diamond of so great a Value, that she, who only expected a trifling Piece of Gallantry of no consequence, refus'd it: but he affuring her, that he should take her denial as an Affront, and that what seemed to her as a magnificent prefent, was nothing in comparison of what he would willingly have done in return for their Civilities; and in fine, infifted so handsomely on her taking . it, that the Count was forc'd to make her accept it. She, on the other fide, being willing to exptels the Gratitude and Esteem she had for Saladin, made him a Present of a magnificent Vest, embroidered with Gold; and enrich'd with Pearls, which the herfelf had work'd and defigned for the Count her Husband. Saladin was charm'd with it, and by his Manner of receiving it, plainly shewed that the Friendship of the Giver was dearer to him than any thing - At length, part they must, tho' with an equal Reluctance on both fides.

THEIR taking leave of each other was moving: Sa. ladin departed with his Retinue, to which, the Count added a Gentleman, and a Guard, to conduct them to Bolonia

Bolonia with safety. ——The seigned Merchants defired their Guide to show 'em the best Inn in the Town; the Genzleman assured them that he would, and led 'em to a stately Palace, where they were regal'd with the utmost Magnificence.—Saladin, surpriz'd at this Adventure, ask'd the meaning of it, but could get nothing out of the Gentleman, till it was explain'd by the arrival of the Count and Countess of Bentivolio; who, willing to put him into a little pleasing Astonishment, had caus'd him to be carry'd to their Palace; the Castle, where before they had been entertain'd, being only a retiring place, which, at some Seasons of the Year, they chose to reside in for the benefit of the Air.

SALADIN was extremely delighted with this Piece of Gallantry, and express'd his Gratitude by a shousand Acknowledgments. The Count show'd him all the Beauties of that great and opulent City. There happen'd to be a Tournament, in which Saladin, and the Lords of his Court, appear'd with so much Magnificence and Address, that they carried the greatest Honour of it, and no body question'd, but that those illustrious Strangers were much above the Rank they would have pass'd for.

AFTER he had stay'd eight Days in Bolonia he set forward on his Journey, vowing an Eternal Friendship for the Count and Countess; who on their Side, were sensibly touch'd at the Separation: and the more so, because they could not by all their Industry discover who he was,

and had little hope of ever feeing him again.

SALADIN repair'd to Rome, and from thence, thro' the Courts of all the Christian Princes, making himself a Judge of what he might expect from such powerful Enemies; this done, he return'd to his own Dominions, to prepare for War, where with Firmness, he expected the Christian Army, which met with the unfortunate Success that History informs us of; our Forces being defeated and destroyed by that powerful and intrepid Foe. The Count of Bentivolio, who was one of those who had taken up the Cross, was made Prisoner, and on dividing the Slaves, he fell into the hands of a Grandee

Grandee of Saladin's Court; where having conceal'd his Name and Quality, he was employed about the meanest Offices. As Hunting was the Count's favourite Diverfion, he took notice that his Master, who was also extremely fond of it, had great numbers of fine Dogs; but not being broke as our European Packs, they loft a great deal of their Merit. He undertook it without mentioning it to any body, to break fix of them; and facceeded so well, that his Master, to whom he presented them, was charmed with the change he found in them: -the Count told him, that if he would give him his Liberty, he would engage to make all his Hounds as much under command as these fix. The Saracen Lord promis'd he would, and fet him to work; the Count by this means lessened the Severity of his Captivity, this Business appearing to him, more noble than what he had formerly been employ'd in. He acquitted himself in a very little time of his Promise, having broke the whole beautiful Pack. The Saracen was fo well pleas'd, that he gave him great Rewards, but affur'd him 'twas not in his Power to restore him to his Liberty. easy to believe that this News was a prodigious Shock to the Hopes that he had been flattered with, and that he stood in need of all his Reason and Philosophy, to enable him to submit to his Destiny; but there is nothing so much entitles one to the Assistance of Heaven, as patient suffering what the divine Decree is pleas'd to inflict; such a Person rarely, if ever, is disappointed in his Hope of Redress. The Count reap'd the Benefit of his Refignation, and all the Afflictions he at present labour'd under, serv'd but to endear approaching Happiness.

SALADIN having heard great talk of his Minifler's fine Pack of Hounds, and under what a prodigious Discipline they were, order'd him to bring his hunting Equipage, that he might partake the Diversion with him: the Lord obey'd, and gave Orders to the Count that every thing might be ready. He had reason to be satisfy'd, for the Dogs persorm'd wonders; and the Sultan being transported, would know by what means he

had render'd so numerous a Pack of Hounds so obedient. The Saracen Grandee own'd to him, that he had a Christian Slave, who, in hopes of his Liberty, had broke 'em for him; and that the first time he had hunted with 'em. he had look'd on it as a prodigy. Saladin begg'd the Slave of him, that he might do the same Service for him, and commanded he should be brought to him. He came, but how great was his Aftonishment, when, in the Person of the Slave, he found the Count of Bentivolio! his Generofity and Friendship made him see him in Fetters with the utmost Concern. - His first thought was to catch him in his Arms, but reflecting on the Confequences of fuch an Action, he restrain'd himfelf. tho' not without Pain. The whole Court took notice that there was a vast Alteration in his Countenance. but none gues'd at the meaning of it; Chance having order'd it so, that not one of the Lords, who attended him in his Travels, was present. Saladin ask'd the Count in Italian, his Country, Quality, Age, and the Condition of his Family, and his own Estate: he satisfy'd him in every particular, his Name and Quality excepted. The Sultan smiled at his Answer, and then ask'd him, if he would undertake to take care of his Pack of Hounds. The Count trembled with Horror at the Proposal. foreseeing, that when he should be once the Sultan's Slave, there could be no further hopes of regaining his Liberty either by Ransom or Exchange. Saladin, who heedfully observed his every Motion, perceiv'd the Trouble he was in; and being willing to put an end to it. I promise you (said be) if you succeed as well as you have done, I will give you your Liberty, and I swear to it by Mahomet. The Count re-affur'd by that Oath, which is inviolable among the Saracens, told the Sultan he was ready to obey him.

SALADIN order'd him to be lodg'd in his own Palace; but the Amazement the Count was in at seeing himself conducted into a magnificent Apartment, is not to be express'd: he was so far from being treated as a Slave, when he came there, that he found several at his Command, who attended on him after the European manner.

manner. His Surprize was still increas'd, when going about to teach the Dogs, he found he had only the trouble of disciplining them, as he might have done his own for his Diversion—twenty Slaves being always ready to wait on him, and obey him. He was eight Days in this Situation, each of which was distinguish'd by some Present from the Sultan. So many Favours, and, as he thought, unmerited, made him tremble, left they should be the Bribe to fomething, the Performance of which would have been worse than Slavery. In the mean time. the eight Days being expired, Saladin gave the fifteen Lords who had travell'd with him, notice to attend him, and order'd the Count to appear before him. He was introduc'd into the Royal Closet, where he found the Sultan alone, who looking fixedly on him, and perceiving his Eyes were cast down, as ruminating on the sequel of this Adventure, Lift up your Eyes (faid be to bim) and fee if you do not remember the Face of the Sultan of Agypt! Sir (reply'd the Count, with more Assurance) you have Features which are not unknown to me, and tho' there are but few Men of your august Presence, yet I have feen one who had the Honour to refemble you; but whether it be an Effect of my Memory, or Imagination only, you see at your Feet a Christian, a Slave perfectly sensible of your Goodness; the Reason of it is unknown to me, but my whole Ambition is to deserve and ac-knowledge it. That you may easily do (resum'd the Sultan) but first, added he, do you not know this Piece of work? showing him the Vest which he had receiv'd from the Countess. The Count felt something at his Heart at these Words, and the Sight of the Garment, which cannot be well accounted for, —— a Confusion of Ideas rush'd at once upon him, and as he could not immediately distinguish which was real, or which illufive, so could he not assume presence enough of Mind, to beg to be inform'd. At last, alas! (said be) how can I but know so precious a Work! I own, Sir, that Vest came from one who is united to me by Ties never to be diffolv'd; 'twas defign'd for me, but with my Confent,

she presented it to an illustrious Stranger for whom we

both had a particular Esteem.

SALADIN, at this Declaration, could no longer contain himself, but snatching the Count into his Arms, ' Iis I, my dear Count, (cry'd be) 'tis I who am that Stranger - know your Friend in the Sultan of Egypt, who has never met with fo great an Affliction, as the being ignorant of your Slavery; you should never have undergone it, my Gratitude and Friendship should have been the only Chains to have retained you.-During this obliging Discourse, the Count express'd his Joy by a thousand Transports of Tenderness and Respect this one Moment made him forget his Misfortunes, and he return'd the Sultan's Careffes as passionately as he bestow'd them on him. After having allowed a sufficient Time to the testifying the mutual Friendship each had for the other. Receive, this Day, (faid Saladin) the Reward of that Generosity I found from you without knowing me, I restore you to your Liberty; but I won't suffer you to leave me, till I have loaded you with Honours and Riches in the presence of my whole Court. Then having call'd in the Lords, who with Impatience expected the end of this Conference; Behold, (faid he to them) the generous Count of Bentivolio, who entertain'd us at his Palaces so magnificently ! show by your Friendship to him, they of Ægypt are not less hospi able and grateful than those of Bolonia. These words were attended by a general Acclamation, each striving who should embrace him first; never was there a greater or fincerer Joy.

AFTER Saladin had publish'd to all his Court the Obligations he had to the Count, he ordered him sumptuous Equipages, and a stately Palace, and treated him in the most splendid manner. I know (said the Sultan to bim one Day) the Love you bear your illustrious Countels, and your Tenderness for your amiable Son; but give three Months to my Friendship, that time expir'd, you shall depart, and I'll ask for your Ransom

(added

(added he, smiling) but one Favour, which will be easy

for you to grant.

THE Count's extreme defire to fee his Family would have made him glad to have had it in his Power to have refused him; but such Marks of Friendship, from: fo great a Prince, would not fuffer him to disobey; and he yielded to his Entreaties. During this time, the Sultan ordered a Vessel to be equipp'd, laden with immense Riches, and all Provisions necessary for rendring the Voyage commodious. The Hour for parting being come, Saladin said to the Count, all that Friendship could dictate to a generous Soul; Well, my dear Count, (added be) do you think yourself capable of a great Proof of your Regard? I ask it of you with all the Ardor that a true and perfect Friend can be sensible of; which is, that as foon as you have fettled your Affairs in Italy, you will return, and bring to me the Countess, and your Son, that I may show them, as well as you, some Marks of my Esteem: this is your Ransom, dear Bentivolio, do not refuse it to a Prince who loves you above all Mankind. The Count was charm'd with this new piece of Generofity, and gave him his Honour to do what he defired of him; then Saladin told him, there was a Veffel ready, that there were fome Prefents for the Countess and her Son; the rest (added be) is for yourself you may sail to morrow, and may your Return be as expeditious as I wish it.

THE Count thus parted, and having a fair Wind, was foon at his defired Port.—But it is Fancy only, which must make known the Joy with which the Countess welcomed her long-absent Lord. The first tumultuous Transports of their meeting over, he inform'd her of his Adventure, and the Promise he had made Saladin; which she no sooner heard than she was impatient he should make it good, that she might thank that Prince for all his Favours, and in particular, for restoring to her what was so dear, that Life without him

feem'd only a lingring Death.

THEIR Affairs being adjusted, they embark'd with young Bentivolio, and arrived at the Sultan's Court, who

who receiv'd them with an inxpreffible Joy .-He entertain'd the Countess in as elegant a Manner as he could have done the greatest Empress, only with more Tenderness; and the young Marquiss receiv'd a thousand Marks of his Kindness. He made some modest Efforts to engage the Count and his Family to stay with him, and change their Religion, promising him the greatest Places in his Kingdom; but he made this Demand only as a Friend who wish'd it so, without any Terms that might make the other suspect there was Danger in refufing: which obliged the Count to answer with the same Confidence. He thank'd him for his Offers, which he told him he knew were defign'd only for his Advantage; and having let him fee the Impossibility of what he defir'd, the Sultan press'd him no farther, and only employ'd himself in taking care to load him and his Family with rich Presents. He retain'd em as long as he could possibly; but having, at length, given 'em leave to return to Italy, they came home with fuch excessive Riches, that they have fince made their Descendants Sovereigns of Bolonia.

I assure you, (faid Camilla, when she saw Felicia bad done reading) that I am very forry Saladin is not now living; I should flatter myself that so great a Man might shake off his Superstitions. I should have no Hopes, (reph'd Florinda) that the Difference of Times could effect what Love could not; for I have read, that a great and beautiful Queen of our Religion held in Chains the Heart of that Sultan, and that he loved her without ceasing to sollow the Law of Mahomet. However that be, (said Urania) Orophanes has persectly

well acquitted himself of his Promise.

THE Hour for Dinner being come, they got up; and tho' the Repast was not attended with the usual Gaiety, it wanted not Delicacy. When it was over, not being willing to swerve from their accustom'd Diversions, they went into the Library: the Humour they were in, made them prefer Reading to Conversing, each having pitch'd on a Book, there was for some time a prosound Silence: but Camilla, who look'd on Melancholy as a Monster,

Monster, endeavouring to drive away those Symptoms of it, which she began to feel in her Mind; Come, (faid stop to our serious Amusements; I am ready to faint. I am dull, and do not know why. Speak dear Urania, (continued she, running to ber, and embracing ber) Reading makes me fall into moral Reflections; and if you don't help me, I am undone. Urania could not forbear smiling at Camilla's Discourse; and returning her Careffes, laid afide her Book. Felicia and Florinda did the same, to please her: Since you are so complaisant, (faid Camilla) I shall be glad to convince you, that the Diversions of the Mind are not distasteful to me, fince I have with Pleafure and Attention read a Paffage in Philo the Jew among his Embassies, which makes me extremely condemn those that cherish Adulation and Flattery: he mentions a Man, none of the wifest, who faid, that fince they who take care of the Flocks are not Brutes, as those are, but of a more excellent Nature; of Consequence they who command over Men, and are so strictly obey'd by them, could not be only Men, but Gods. Is not this Way of arguing (added Camilla) a most insolent Piece of Flattery? How many Princes do we meet with in History, adorn'd with great Virtues, but who were eclipsed by their Attention to Flattery: and may we not conclude, that to the excess of this Flattery is owing the Apotheosis of so many Pagan Princes? Your Reflection (faid Urania) is just, but Policy has oftner had a Hand in the Method among the Ancients of deifying their Sovereigns, than the Flattery you talk of. This Sort of Adoration maintain'd the People within the Bounds of their Duty, and render'd the Monarch formidable even after his Death. In this, (faid Felicia) I admire the Sanctity and Force of our Religion; which not allowing of those Apotheoses, has otherwise as well establish'd the Authority of our Princes, that they may much more eafily abuse it, if they please, than those deified Kings, or Emperors could. We have some, tho' but few Examples of Princes (faid Florinda) that hated Flattery, and even some of the most vicious too in other Things.

TIBERIUS, the most cruel of all the Roman Emperors, valued himself on being Eloquent : the Senate, to pleafe him, adjudg'd him the Prize; but that Prince thinking the Flattery too gross, refus'd it, and by so doing, acquir'd more Honour than the Senate offer'd him. Alexander did much the same Thing (added Camilla) for a certain Person having writ his History fill'd with Actions that were incredible, and a continued Scene of Flattery, making Virtues of his greatest Vices; and reading it to him as he pass'd the River Araxis, that Prince threw the Book into the Water with the greatest Indignation, and ordered the Author never more to appear before him. But Cleontes, the Historian, having wrote the Life of the faid Prince with exact Truth, he receiv'd it with pleasure, thank'd him, honour'd him with his Friendship, heaping Benefits on him, in return (faid he) for having describ'd Alexander such as he really was. If every body (faid Urania) would do themfelves the same Justice, they would soon arrive at Perfection, the Knowledge of our selves being the greatest Proof of Wisdom; and this puts me in mind of one, who deferves to be chronicled among those of the most famous Heroes. One of our Kings, designing to honour the Sieur de Coussy with the Sword of Constable of France, he refused it, representing to the King, that for a Dignity of fuch vast Importance, it was not only requisite to be a Man of Vigour, but that Vigilance ought to be added to his other Abilities, and that his great Age having left him only his Zeal and Courage, he thought himself unworthy of it. The King, who knew him to be a faithful Subject, defir'd him to name some one whom he thought more worthy of the Post. Couffy, without hesitating, named his greatest Enemy. The King surpriz'd to hear him recommend a Man with whom he knew he was at Enmity, told him, he thought he would have named one that was his Relation, and who, I know (faid be) deserves it. He does so, (reply'd Cousty) but he's next to him I first mention'd. The whole

whole Court admir'd this Piece of Justice and Generosity, and it afterward occasion'd the Reconciliation of these two illustrious Enemies. History, in making the Elogium of this Hero, places this Action of his above

all his Exploits in war.

AS she ended these Words, she was told, a Gentleman defired to speak with her from Celimena, a Lady of the same Village in which Urania's House was; and when she had order'd his Admittance, I come, Madam, (said be) by Celimena's Command, to intreat, that you, and your Friends will honour her with your Company at a Country Feast that is to be to night at her House; I was to have ask'd the same Favour of Thelamont and Orophanes, but I understand that they are gone. limena was a Woman of Merit, and Quality, Urania thank'd the Gentleman for the Trouble he had given himself, and defir'd him to assure that Lady, that she and her Company would immediately wait on her: If I had known (faid she) that she had been now in the Country, I should have paid my Devoirs to her before. The Gentleman told her, she had been come but two Days, and if she had not been taken up about the Feast, fhe now invited her to, she would have been the first to have come and affur'd her of her Friendship.

AFTER these Compliments on both sides, he retir'd. I am charm'd (faid Urania) at this Opportunity of diverting Camilla; Chance, agreeable to my Defires, will pass the Time in a more pleasant Manner than I could have hoped:—— I protest (reply'd she) my Melancholy was dissipated, as soon as you had given me leave to speak———— I don't think (said Florinda) that the Conversation we have had, can be reckon'd among the Number of those that satigue.—— 'Tis true, (said Felicia) we have said good Things enough to prove we know how to spend our Time. No Matter, (said Urania, smiling) Variety is sometimes pleasant.

A T these Words, they all removed to their Toylets.

The Magnificence and Politeness of Dress, join'd to their natural Beauty, it might be said, that never

taking Coach, repair'd to the Castle; where Celimena

receiv'd, them with a fincere Joy.

THEY found there a great deal of Company, and a great Number of Shepherds and Shepherdesses scatter'd in the Gardens and Apartments; that beautiful Place, might, on that Day, have been compar'd to the Valley of Tempe, so famous for the Number of illustrious Persons who retired thither to enjoy the Pleasures of a folitary Life; the greatest part of the Persons of Condition, of that Company, having taken up the Scrip and Hook, to do Honour to this rural Feast .-The Novelty of this amiable Spectacle extreamly delighted Urania and her Friends; in short, it seem'd as if Wit and Simplicity join'd to make this Condition appear preferable to the most exalted Rank. This Reslection was for some Time the Subject of their Conversation; but Celimena, who had a particular Esteem for Urania, being willing she should be inform'd of the Occafion of this Feast, defired her to pass from a stately Hall, in which they then were, to her Apartment. Ca. milla, Florinda, Felicia, and part of the other Ladies follow'd them, I intend (faid Celimena) to show you the Objects of this Day's Diversion-they deserve your Attention; and by them, you'll find that there are still Examples of Fidelity, tho' not common in this Age. As she ended these Words, they found themselves in a magnificent Apartment, fill'd with Shepherds and Shepherdesses, who seem'd to be preparing to act some theatrical Piece. Among fo many young Beauties, that shone with Splendor in that Place, one only attracted Urania's Observation; she could not look on her without Admiration, and having extreamly prais'd her to Colimena, Approach, Hortenfia (faid the Lady) come and falute that Urania you have so much defired to know. At these Words, the lovely Shepherdes advanc'd and embracing Urania with a most becoming and graceful Easiness, You'll be surpriz'd, Medam (faid she) that such a one as I am should take this Liberty: but you fee I am commanded to do fo, and having learn'd nothing better in a Country Life, than to be perfectly Obedient, You are fo

so beautiful (answer'd Urania, returning her Caresses) and express youself with so truly noble an Air, that whoever you are, I shall think myself happy in your Acquaintance. Then the rest of the Ladies having saluted her, Urania faid to Celimena, that tho' that Shepherdess very much deserv'd to be prefer'd to the rest, yet she suppos'd there was some other particular Reason for her being the principal Subject of the Feast. 'Tis a very extraordinary Adventure (answered she) and I cou'd wish that Melintas who is here, (pointing to a Shepherd perfectly well made) would relate it to you himfelf. The whole Company was charm'd with his good Mein, and the Address with which he enter'd the Room: and agreed, that Hortenfia and he, feem'd a Couple fuited, as it were, by Heaven for each other: Neither has any thing been able to separate them (faid Celimena) but you shall have the Satisfaction of hearing their Story - Melintas answer'd the Praises that were given him with fo much Wit and Politeness, that the Surprize Urania had before been in, was very much heightned, and she could not comprehend how two Persons, who were presented to her only as Shepherds. should have an Air and Manner of Behaviour, rare even to be found in Courts; but thinking there was fome Mystery in it, the Esteem she had conceiv'd for 'em, as well as Curiofity, made her, in very obliging Terms, press Melintas to satisfy her. The Company being seated, he began thus, by Celimena's Order, addressing himself to Urania.



The History of Melintas and Hortensia.

OU'LL be surpris'd, Madam, that plain Shepherds should have any Thing in their Lives which merit your Attention, and to hear me relate serious Adventures in a Language, the Simplicity of which, can have but sew Graces for you; but I hope you will excuse my Faults, on the account of my Obedience.

AMONG the many Shepherds in this Country, my Father has been always look'd upon the richest; he is call'd Ergastus, and, if the Innocence of the Woods would allow me to be vain enough to go back to the Source of my Family, I should, among the Number of my Relations, find Names confiderable enough to fatisfy those who respect Birth more than Virtue; but having inherited none of their Fortune, I shall only give myself for what I am. Ergastus never had any other Child than myself, I was two Years old (for it is now twenty Years ago) when a neighbouring Shep. herd, a Friend of my Father's, faw arrive at his House, a magnificent Equipage and Chariot, in which was a Man, who, by his Air and Dress, seem'd to be of a diffinguish'd Rank. Palemon, for that was the Shepherd's Name, ask'd him, with great Respect, what had brought him thither. The unknown took him afide, and told him, that knowing he was poor but honest, he had made Choice of him, to repose a Trust in, that should make his Fortune; then having caus'd one of his Attendants to approach, who held in his Arms an Infant not three Months old, -- This is the Charge (continued be) for which I confide in your Fidelity to educate with Care either as your own, or a Relation of yours. -You

ſe

no

th

of

bri faic

her

five

hoo

was

his

nefs

Tin

V

Four Money fails (faid be) before you fee me, have recourse to these; but I will soon be with you again, and shall continue frequently to visit you, and when I take her from you, will reward you amply; all I desire is, that you will conceal by what Means you came by her. Having said this, without waiting for Palemon's Answer, he got into his Chariot, his People

on Horseback, and were immediately out of fight.

THE amaz'd Shepherd, charg'd with the Child, a confiderable Sum of Money, and the Means to raife much more, calls his Wife and tells her his Adventure; the dextrous Shepherdess presently thought of a Method to conceal her, faying, she should pass for a Niece, the Daughter of a Sifter of hers, who liv'd a great way off, and that the Wife of one of her Herdsmen should fuckle her. All these Expedients found out, they lock'd up the Gold and fewels, very much carefs'd the Infant, and gave her the intended Nurse .- Palemon and his Wife conceal'd her some Days, because she might not be thought to belong to the Equipage that had been feen at their House, telling those who were curious enough to enquire, that they knew not the Lord; but that wanting some Refreshment, Chance led him to their House, which they had, as well as they could, afforded him. At the end of eight Days, Palemon gave out, that he expected next Day to receive a Daughter of his Wife's Sifter, that he had defired to have the bringing up of: the appointed Day being come, he faid, she was arriv'd, and show'd her to all the Shepherds. - Nothing of Moment happen'd till she was five Years old, I was then seven, and our Neighbourhood, as well as Youth, made us contract a Friendship. She was certainly the most beautiful Child that ever was feen, all the Shepherds admir'd her, Palemon and his Wife perfectly idoliz'd her, and I felt a Tenderness for her that far surpass'd my Age: in the mean Time, no News coming from the Person who had left VOL. I. her

her, her fuppos'd Uncle was too honest to misapply what he had receiv'd with her, and refolv'd to employ it in giving her an Education agreeable to what she was: and tho' she was brought up as a Shepherdess, he said his Fondness would not permit him to let her be ignorant of what Persons of Superior Quality ought to know. -She had Mafters to instruct her in Singing, Dancing, and playing on various Instruments. Such an Educacation bestow'd on a Shepherdess, and by a Man who was known not to be very rich, gave my Father a Jealoufy; he thought it would be a fname, if he, who was so much at ease, and had no Child but me, should bring me up as an ordinary Shepherd, when his Neighbour went even beyond his Abilities, to accomplish his Niece. -These Reflections prevail'd on my Father to give me the same Improvements as a Man, as Hortensia had as a Woman; I learn'd to ride, fence, shoot the Bow, and had all necessary Instructions in my Exercises as well as fo I may fay, I owe all that I am to my dear Hortensia, since had it not been for her, Ergastus would never have brought me up with fo much Care and Expence — Thus employ'd did we arrive at that Age, when the Mind begins to expand it felf, but fill keeps within the Bounds of Innocence. She excelling every Body in Perfection, and I flatter'd with having some Advantage over the rest of the Shepherds, we were unwilling ever to part; and when we met, 'twas with a Joy which shew'd itself in all our Acti-My Father, who lov'd me, could fee no Imperfection in Hortenfia, and observ'd with pleasure my Attachment to her; but Palemon behav'd with more Referve, and as she grew more amiable, the less he suffer'd her to be feen.

I

fa

b

01

I

to

act

Ar

me

her

Pro

of 1

tle h

I remember this Management very much griev'd me, without knowing why I was so; and being one Day at one of our Country Feasts, where she carry'd away the Prize in Dancing, as I had done at Shooting, having receiv'd our Garlands at the same Time, we reciprocally plac'd 'em on each other's Heads in Exchange. This Action occasion'd an Acclamation of Joy thro' the whole

whole Assembly, and they would have it, that we should keep together all the rest of the Day; which gave me an Opportunity of speaking to her, when no body else cou'd hear what I said. What is the Reason, beautiful Hortensia (cry'd I) that I can find no Charms in any body here but you? and that I think no body else worthy of the Garland I have just now given you? I don't know that (answered she) but none of our Shepherds please me, and I thought, when I crown'd you, I did a Piece of Justice——I see very well (resum'd I) the Occasion of my paying you this Deserence, none here is so lovely as yourself. If so (said she) then mine is also because there is nothing amiable in any body here

but your felf.

PARDON me, Madam, that I relate such trisling Conversations; but they are necessary to let you know Love took Possession of our Hearts, even before our Minds were enlighten'd with Reason. From that Day. I let no Opportunity flip of showing Hortensia how dear she was to me; and tho' she was extremely modest, she return'd my Cares with equal Tenderness. Our mutual Passion augmented to that Degree, that when she was arriv'd at the Age of fifteen, and I seventeen, it was no longer possible for us not to know that a most violent Passion had possess'd our Souls; we had so often faid that we lov'd one another more than all the World besides, and that Language was become so necessary to our Repose, that when Age inform'd me of the Respect I ow'd the Object of my Flame, and had taught her the Reservedness that became her Sex, we knew not how to fubmit to those rigorous Laws, but in Maturity repeated what we had faid when Children; and tho' we acted with more Circumspection, it was not with less Ardor.

me the Satisfaction of marrying Hortensia, demanded her for me of Palemon. That Shepherd receiv'd his Proposal with Respect, but said, he could not dispose of his Niece, because his Wife was resolved not to settle her in our Country. This Answer vex'd Ergastus to the

the Heart, and being piqued at Palemon, order'd me to think no more of Hortensia. I thought I should have died with Grief at this Command; but my Father being passionate and positive, I was forc'd to submit, tho'. in doing fo. I felt Pangs, which a Person inspir'd with a less violent Passion, cannot guess at. ____ I contriv'd to inform Hortensia of our common Misfortune, she was equally fensible of it, and having vow'd eternal Love in spite of all the Obstacles we might meet with, we endeavour'd to comfort ourselves by reciprocal Assurances of never marrying but with each other. The Coolness that was between my Father and Palemon, not permitting us to fee each other often, we appointed private Interviews in the most unfrequented Parts of our Hamlet, and we employ'd the Hours of Absence, in perfecting those Things we were learning. The great Defire I had of becoming worthy of Hortenfia, made me advance with incredible Expedition; and she has had the Goodness to own, that the Ambition of growing more amiable in my Eyes, occasion'd her making the application she did in her Improvements. five Years in this manner, the the most beautiful Shepherdess in the World, I the most faithful Shepherd.-"Twas thought, that as we had improv'd in Reason, we had changed our Opinions, and no longer thought of each other; we still conceal'd our innocent Intelligence, 'till about eight Months ago my Father dy'd, and left me the richest Shepherd in the Neighbourhood. His Death making me Master of myself, I publickly fought Hortenfia in Marriage; and Palemon finding, that in twenty Years, he had heard nothing of the Person who had plac'd her with him, and knowing her Affection for me, thought he could not dispose of her better; and fince she had been thus abandon'd, he might without Fear dispose of her. About fix Months ago, our Marriage was folemniz'd with all the Ceremonies that are necessary to make such an Union indissoluble.-I made Hortensia mistress of my Fortune, as she was before of my Heart; our Happiness was compleat, and it had all the Appearance of continuing fo, when about fifteen

fifteen Days ago, the same Lord who had entrusted Palemon with the Care of Hotenfia, came to his House: Twenty Years Absence did not hinder him from knowing him, and he was feiz'd with an extreme Dread; My Lord (faid he, throwing himself at his Feet) your long Absence made me look on Hortensia as a Blessing Heaven had bestow'd on me; I have dispos'd of her, she is married, she is rich and contented, can you make her more happy? The Man of Quality feem'd furpriz'd at this News, but the Simplicity of the Shepherd, and his humble Posture, having touch'd him; I am forry (laid be) that you have pretended to dispose of Hortenfia --- 'tis what you ought not to have done till you had heard from me; — but, perhaps, I may remedy it, and Power being on our fide, it may not be impoffible to take Hortenfia out of the Arms of a Man, whom fhe can no longer think deferves her, when she shall know who she is.

PALEMON taking Courage, told him of our Paffion, spoke advantageously of my Person and Fortune, affur'd him, he had inviolably observ'd Hortensia's Secret, and concluded with owning, that he foresaw there would be great Difficulty in separating us. The Lord order'd him to fend for Hortenfia; she went, and appear'd to him as she is, the most beautiful Person in the World. The Unknown told her, before Palemon, in what manner she had been placed in his Hands, and acquainted her, that she was of an illustrious Birth. that she must renounce a Country Life, to assume a more exalted Rank, and quit a Husband who could not pretend to her; that he would find out a Method to diffolve fuch an ill-forted Match, and that the Interest of her Family, her Parents not daring to own their Marriage till that Day, had not allow'd of her being inform'd of her Fate fooner: after which, he exaggerated to her the Advantages of a splendid Fortune, and an exalted Condition; being charm'd that the Education Palemon had given her, supported with the Graces of her Person, had render'd her so very worthy of the Fortune that waited for her. You may eafily judge at H 3 HorHortensia's Surprize, at being inform'd of so surprizing a Thing; she received the Caresses and Praises of that Lord with respect, but immediately taking her Resolution, I can't but be sensible, my Lord, (said she, swith a charming gracefulness) of the Goodness you say you have shewn me, and that which you now express, for me, and shall ever acknowledge it; but I most ingenuously confess, that if to enjoy the Advantages you promise me, I must be separated from a Husband I passionately love, and who is a thousand Times dearer to me than Life, I renounce them with all my Heart, and prefer to the most exalted Rank the Title of Palemon's Niece, since that gives me the Liberty of spending my

Days with the only Man that pleases me.

THIS Discourse, spoke with an humble and modest Boldness, astonish'd the Lord as much as the News of her Marriage had done: he hoped, nevertheless, to succeed, by demonstrating to her what she would lose by continuing as she then was. He omitted nothing that might engage her to abandon me; but all the Promifes he could made, had not the Power to stagger her Resolution. This Refistance making him apprehend more Danger than he had at first imagin'd, he order'd Palemon's Wife to secure Hortensia, and bid that Shepherd himself lead him to my House. Palemon obey'd, and I was extremely aftonish'd to see myself ask'd for, by a Man entirely unknown to me: I thought he seem'd surpriz'd in accosting me, but recovering himself, Melintas, (said be) knowing you to be a Man of Sense, I make no Doubt but you will, with pleasure, come into a Propofal I have to make you, and fee into the ill consequence that will attend the Refusal of it; and, as you would never have pretended to aspire to a Woman of exalted Condition, you will with less Difficulty part with Hortensia, who is not Palemon's Niece, but a Person of Distinction, and who confequently can't remain yours. This Difcourse had so very much shock'd me, that Palemon, by his Order, told me the whole Adventure, and I heard it without speaking a Syllable; at last recovering myself, I am very much concern'd, Sir, (faid I) at my having made

made Hortensia descend from an exalted Rank to mine, but Love makes every one equal, and mine will not permit me to give up a Blessing in which the Happiness of my Days consists; and whatever Dangers may follow the Denial, I will sooner part with my Life than Hortensia. I pronounc'd these Words with a Resolution that amaz'd him; but the Greatness of his Mind making him think it would be unjust to use Violence, he answer'd me with Mildness, That to atone for that Loss, he would load me with Wealth, and make me of a Fortune to be envied. Could you make me a king, Sir, (said I) I would refuse the Crown to possess Hortensia. Greatness, Riches, Torments, nor Death itself, shall make

me ever alter my Resolution.

AS I spoke these Words, I saw Hortensia come in, follow'd by Palemon's Wife, and the most considerable among our Shepherds: My dear Hortenfia (faid I, taking her by the Hand) they want to part us, will you agree to it? and does Melintas the Shepherd appear less amiable to you now, than when love and Hymen made you prefer him to all Mankind ?: No, no, Melintas. (faid she) you are still the same to me, I come to assure you of it; I have fnatch'd myself out of Telama's Custody, (said she, showing Palemon's Wife) and have call'd these Shepherds to our Assistance; and I will first arm the whole Country, and fuffer Death, before I'll be separated from you. You fee, Sir, (faid I) a Country Life does not corrupt generous Minds, Truth governs our Actions, let Justice direct yours, she is as much for Shepherds as other Men; Force ought not to overcome Right, neither can I think it possible for Men to fever the Knot that Heaven has in a lawful Manner ty'd.

COULD it be done (reply'd he) 'twould be a Cruelty to separate two such faithful Lovers, I no longer desire such a Disunion; only come along with me to Celimena's, where you shall both stay, 'till I can prevail on Hortensia's Parents to consent to your Happiness; and I promise you, before all these Witnesses, to employ

H 4

my utmost Endeavours towards it, being theroughly aftected with the Sentiments I find in you both; Persons of the greatest Condition might glory in having the same. I no longer wonder that Palemon gave Hortensia to Melintas, his Merit was sufficient Recommendation; since, the I've been brought up my whole life-time at Court, I don't remember ever to have seen his superior in good Mien, Sense, and Greatness of Soul. These Words, spoke with infinite Goodness, removed Hortensia's and my Fears. I would have thrown myself at the Feet of our generous Protector, but he would not suffer it, and embracing us both tenderly, made us get into his Coach, and order'd Palemon, and the other Shepherds, to come to Celimena's: Where we were receiv'd with so much Honour, that I cannot find Exprese

fions ftrong enough to show my Gratitude.

SHE was inform'd of our Adventure by the Gentleman that brought us to her, and was so mov'd with our Love and Constancy, that she resolv'd to join with him, in preventing the Laws both of God and Man to be infring'd, by parting us. We stay'd at her House, waiting for hers, or the generous Nobleman's Return. They both fet out at that Inftant, and we were not long in Suspence; for Celimena return'd three Days ago with Letters from Hortenfia's Parents, in which they faid, That not being willing to oppose Heaven's Decrees, they consented to our Marriage, and ratify'd it, on condition we should near them share the Splendor of their Fortune; and, for their Glory, quit a Life, in effect, more quiet, but not so honourable as that which they would prepare for us. This News fill'd us with lov, and the Fortune we had fcorn'd when to be separated for it, appear'd to us with all its Charms the instant we were to enjoy it together. The Shepherds and the Shepherdesses of this Country, pleas'd at our Happiness, and knowing we were going to leave them, would give us a Mark of their Friendship, and celebrate the Victory our Constancy had gained, and have therefore begg'd Celimena's Permission to give us a Feast

at her House, in Return for our having esteem'd the Innocence of their Life enough, to prefer it to the Grandeur of a splendid Fortune; 'tis upon that Account they are assembled: most of Celimena's Friends, and the Perfons of the best Condition hereabouts, have given us the Honour of their Company, and drest themselves like us, to make the Feast the more compleat. This, Madam, continued Melintas, is what I have been commanded to inform you of, and shall think myself happy, if my Narration has not tir'd you, and if Hortensia and I may obtain a Place in your Esteem.

I affure you (faid Urania) that your Story has very fenfibly affected me, and you have show'd so much Understanding in your graceful Manner of telling it, that I shall think myself happy in being admitted into the Number of your Friends; and beg, that you and Hortensia will accept of my House, whenever you have a Mind, for a few Days, to taste the Pleasure of a Country Life. Hortensia and Melintas receiv'd Urania's Marks of Esteem with great Tenderness, and the whole Company gave them the Praises they deserv'd. Celimena receiv'd notice that every thing was ready, and that they only waited for her, to begin: Upon which, the led Urania and the rest of the Company to a stately Gallery, at the one End of which was rais'd a Stage, on each fide were Benches rifing by degrees one above another for the better Convenience of feeing. At the Front of the Stage there was a convenient Space rail'd in, where easy Chairs were placed for the most considerable of the Company. Behind the Rails which were Breast-high, there was left a large Space which was fill'd with Spectators. The Place was illuminated with large Looking-glass Sconces fix'd round the Room, and in the middle, a vast Number of Crystal Branches loaded with wax Flambeaus.

THE Affembly was numerous, and afforded a delightful Prospect, by the Mixture of Shepherds and Shepherdesses, of which it was compos'd. Hortensia H c and

fronting the middle of the Stage; and every body be ing plac'd according to their Rank, the Entertainment began with a beautiful rural Symphony finely perform'd, which was follow'd by the noblest and tenderest Scenes in Pastoral Fido, represented with success by the Shepherds and Shepherdesses. When this Diversion was over, it being Supper-time, the Company past into the Gardens, which were now become ten thousand Times more furprizingly beautiful, by an infinite number of Lights with which the Trees were fill'd; whose Blaze reflecting among the verdant Leaves, dazled the raptur'd Gazer's Eye, with the charming Novelty of an artificial Day. The feather'd Choristers of the Woods, again perceiv'd with this more than Zeuxean Art, welcom'd the quick-return'd imaginary Morn, with the foft Warblings of their enchanting Notes. Every thing conspir'd to heighten the agreeable Magnificence of Celimena's Gallantry; at the end of the principal Walk, were pitch'd three large Pavilions, opening to as many different Visto's. In the middle one was the Table defign'd for Celimena's particular Friends, among whom was Hortensia and Melintas; in the two others, were the most considerable Shepherdesses and Shepherds of the Country: the rest of the Gardens were fill'd with Refreshments for those, whose Curiosity alone had brought 'em thither. The Repast was sumptuous, every Action and Word of Melintas or Hortenfia, bespoke them worthy of the Regard was paid them. After Supper they return'd to the Gallery, where the Ball began. Here the Bride and Bridegroom again distinguish'd themselves by their Address in Dancing; Love, and all the Graces shone in their every Step. The Ball having continued long enough to divert the Assembly, there was let off a Fire-work, the Beauty of which perfeetly corresponded with the rest of the Feast. this was doing, the Shepherds and Shepherdesses in cadence pas'd by Melintas and Hortenfia, saluting them and wishing them eternal Happiness. This little Ceremony over, Celimena and all the Company led the Bride and Bridegroom to the Apartment that was defign'd for them,

them, leaving the Shepherds and Shepherdesses to continue the Ball. Hortensia and Melintas having caus'd Palemon and his Wife to follow them, presented them with the Casket of Jewels, which they had return'd to Hortensia, and through their Hands distributed to the rest of the Shepherds and Shepherdesses Presents considerable enough to preserve their Generosity in their me-

mories for fome time.

r

THIS gallant Festival having inspir'd the whole Company with Joy, they refolv'd not to separate till 'twas very late; they form'd therefore a fort of Circle in Hortensia's Apartment, where the Conversation at first ran on the happy State they were going to quit. This Company was compos'd of a great many Persons of Wit, one of whom a man of Quality, Friend and Relation to Celimena, ask'd Melintas, if in the new fort of Life he was going to lead, he should have no Inclination for War. If there were nothing requisite but Courage, (reply'd be) I might flatter myself with being able to ferve my King; but so many Accomplishments are requifite towards compleating a Soldier, that my little Experience makes me apprehend I should not succeed according to my Wishes in that State. 'Tis true, (faid Urania) in all Conditions Experience is requir'd; 'tis not only necessary in War, but in less perilous Occasions. Tis not till after a great many Years past in a Concourse of different Affairs in many Places, and with different Persons and at Conjunctures quite opposite to each other, out of all which we have with prudence disentangled ourselves, that we can be properly said to have acquired Experience; but as all this cannot happen, but in a very large space of Time, I believe the Life of Man is too short to obtain it in Persection. Study (faid Celimena) supplies the place of Experience, since that lays before us all the famous Actions of the past Ages. Doubtless, (reply'd be, that had spoke first) no Man ever made himself compleatly knowing by his own proper Experience; and without the Assistance of the Precepts and Instructions of others, he would go about what he undertakes, but in a blind Manner. This may eafily be conceiv'd,

conceiv'd, by examining the Rise and Progress of all Sciences. The first that laid the Foundation, and endeavour'd to give us a Notion of their Ideas, may be said only to have sketched them out, their Successors have work'd upon the same rough Draught, and by continual Improvements, have at length form'd those beautiful Maxims, which at present are the greatest Ornament of Mankind. Certainly, (said Felicia) the Learning we acquire by Books, is more universal and more certain, than when we go by Experience only.

GOOD Historians relate to us what has past that is most remarkable, the Effects and Causes of them, and adorn their Writings with Conclusions and Judgments; the Consequences of which are absolutely useful thro' the whole Course of a Man's Life. I am convinced of that, (reply'd Melintas) and that the Man who is guided by his own Experience alone, will be obliged always to have the Ballance and Rule in his Hands to examine the Reason necessary for a great Affair, which will in its Circumstances very much differ from what he has before so well weigh'd and measured; which will make

him be very often out in his Calculations.

THE wifest do not always distinguish justly, 'tis on these Occasions human Weakness most appears; for those whose Experience is not grounded on Learning, judging by the out-fide of Things, without being able to penetrate deeper, make false Steps by interpreting Things quite wrong; fo that I believe I may conclude, that no Body can be truly faid to have great Abiliteis without Learning, which is the only Compass we ought to steer I am charm'd with hearing Melintas discourse thus, (Said the Gentleman who had began the Conversation) for Art implies a long Experience, being indeed a Collection of tried Maxims; fo the Art of reigning, and making War, is found in Writings where every thing is averr'd to us to be true; the most part of those great Writers having been employ'd in what they relate to us, as Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucidides, Josephus, Julius Cafar, and many others. No Science can be acquir'd but by

by Study; History is call'd the true Guide, and critical Comment on great Affairs, human Experience is begot by Memory, and Books are the Registers of the Times; in them we may fee, that the Experience of Numbers, are liable to Errors, much more a fingle Man's. How dangerous therefore must it be for a Man to stake his Fortune, Honour, and Life, on his Notion, that the Counsel which has once succeeded, will always, let the Affairs be ever so different? What occasions Perfection, ought to be look'd on as most perfect: Experience is never fo without Learning, but when with it, then forms the great Man, and enables him to give Laws to Nations, as have done Solon, Lycurgus, Plato, Charondas, and Pittacus. Lucullus became a great General by reading. But (faid Florinda) Time makes daily Alterations in our Customs, the Interests of Princes differ, War is waged in a different Manner than it used to be, things are on another footing, Circumstances are changed, and so vaftly, that as it was impossible for Historians to foresee it, so they could not leave any Instruction about it. Antient Authors are therefore become useless, we must apply ourselves to modern Ex-Give me leave, Madam, (reply'd the Relation of Celimena) to fay you are deceived; the same Accidents that arrived heretofore, fill happen, they are of the same Nature, tho' under different Forms. 'Tis our Understanding that must unrevel them; in which case, he that has Learning and Experience join'd together, has very much the Advantage. Reason never fails, she always preserves herself entire, Time has no Power over her, she is Queen of Gods and Men. We know that Prosperity is always attended by Envy, that too much Confidence is dangerous, that the Glory of a Conqueror excites Jealousy, that the Advice or Request of him who may command absolutely, is in effect a pofitive Order; that 'tis prejudicial to a State to disturb its Neighbours, when it might remain in Peace; and an infinite Number of fuch general Rules, that have been always certain and true, that are now, and ever will be fo. ALL

ALL the Reasons you alledge against Experience without Study (faid Camilla smiling) very much please the amiable Hortensia, in the fear she's in of Melintas's embracing the Profession of War, if his Study was supported by Experience. She that would have arm'd the Country (faid Celimena) to preserve her Husband, does not feem, to me, very much to fear War. Occasions are very different, Madam, (reply'd Hortenfia) I fear'd nothing to prevent my parting with Melintas; but I own my Courage abandons me, when I think of his being in Dangers without my participating with him. As for me (faid a Lady of the Company) I would not on any Account be married to a Soldier; besides the continual Uneasiness I should be under for his Life, I can't help thinking it takes from their Humanity; the Slaughter, Blood, and Horror of Combats, accustoms them insensibly to Cruelty, and I should be apprehensive of my Conqueror's treating me as an Enemy. The Company could not help laughing at that Lady's Opinion; they oppos'd it with good Reasons, and at length persuaded her, that a Soldier might possess all the Qualities necessary to please, and that Humanity and Mercy were always the Attributes of a There have been Nations (faid Celimena's Kinsman) insolent in Prosperity, and who have treated them they have subdued with Cruelty: The Roman Politicks were very different from those, they treated the Vanquish'd with Gentleness; they render'd them Inhabitants of their City, and gave them all the Privileges as Romans, and at length, even admitted them into Places of Truft. The Authuni, the Cenini, and the others that were first subdu'd by them, were used in this manner; and by this foft engaging method, which they all along adhered to, they at length arrived at so powerful a State, that hitherto, none ever was fo folid, nor ever carried its Arms in triumph into fo many different Countries.

THE Lacedemonians (faid Urania) and the Athenians did not act so; they mortally hated those they had subdu'd, not thinking them any ways upon a footing with

with themselves; which was a very great Prejudice, as well to them as their Imitators; for their Power was always kept within a narrow Compass, and they were at length a Prey to the Macedonians and the Romans. The Clemency these last mention'd People shew'd in their Regard, had the same Effect on them as on others. Philip of Macedon, (added Felicia) gain'd the Hearts of all Greece, when on the first Victory he gain'd over the Athenians, he set at liberty all the Prisoners he had made. Alexander cover'd with his own Royal Robe the Body of Darius his greatest Enemy. 'Twas of great use to Cyrus (said Celimena) his having treated Crasus mercifully and honourably, when he had vanquish'd him; that Prince was lov'd by all Greece, and had he been used rudely, several would have endeavour'd to have reveng'd him. The Senate of Rome (resum'd Celimena's Relation) condemn'd the Cruelty of Popilius the Conful, in regard to the Allobrogi, and redress'd their Complaints as foon as made. The Honour of the Victory does not confift in exercifing Cruelty over the Conquer'd, Glory confifts chiefly in Clemency and Mildness. King Antiochus set free all the People he took about Larissa, which Humanity made those People submit themselves to his Dominion. Papirius the Dictator was, without doubt, a great Chief in War; but his Severity and Pride made him lose the Love of his Army to such a degree, that they on purpose made him lose the most important Occasions, to mortify his Vanity even to the Prejudice of the Publick Good. I have read (faid Melintas) that under Appius the Conful, the Army carried their Hatred yet further; for to fatisfy the Aversion his too great Severity had rais'd in the Hearts of his Soldiers, that far from endeavouring to conquer, they defired ardently to be vanquish'd, if he commanded them to march swiftly, they went the flower; and with the utmost Encouragement, every Thing they did was with languor and unwillingness. Happy is the General (faid Celimena) who by his Courage, Humanity, and good Conduct, justly deserves the Title of Father of his Army, as we had a General once that did. But (continu'd Pleasure of being together, and I believe Night is so far advanc'd as to make us all desirous of Rest. Upon this, Urania, Felicia, Florinda, and Camilla, return'd a thousand Thanks to Celimena for the Pleasure they had enjoy'd with her sothey embrac'd Hortensia, cares'd Me-

lintas, and took Coach.

AS the Castle was not far distant from Celimena's. they foon arriv'd there, discoursing on the Adventures of these amiable Shepherds. I am not surprized (faid Camilla) that Hortensia is so witty and genteel, she is born beautiful and of an exalted Rank, this is enough to give her good Impressions; but I own, Melintas astonishes me, and I cannot comprehend how being born a fimple Shepherd, he can have so much Merit. Nevertheless, this is not amazing (faid Urania) Quality does not give personal Accomplishments, and Birth seldom does more than place our Virtues or Vices in a more conspicuous Light; the shepherd therefore may be as valiant as the Hero, as witty as the Courtier, and as wife as the Philosopher. Melintas is born a Shepherd, but with the necessary Dispositions for being an amiable Man; his Father was able to cultivate his natural Genius, and Heaven, who defign'd him for the Fortune he is now going to enjoy, has made him worthy of it. Yet perhaps. (faid Florinda) all his good Qualities would have been buried for ever, had he not fallen in Love with Horten-This shews us (faid Felicia) that there are a thoufand People of Merit, who only want Opportunity to display it.

DISCOURSING thus, they got home; and tho' the Diversions of the Day had very much pleas'd them, yet they were fatigued; they therefore immediately retired, to enjoy a Repose, that their secret Uneasinesses prevented from being persect.



THE

FIFTH DAY.



IGHT was fo far advanced, when the four fair Friends retired, that 'twas very late before they left their Beds, and did not affemble together till Dinner-time. Own, my Dear! (faid Camilla to Urania, accosting ber as she came out of her Apartment) that Pleasure makes us lazy, and that

many Days spent as Yesterday was, will give us but little opportunity of enjoying the Solitude we propos'd to ourselves when we lest the Town. I don't know (faid Urania) what your Thoughts are on it; but as for me. I assure you this little Sally makes me enjoy with a better Gust the Pleasure of being retired with my Friends. I am as sensible of it as you, (faid Florinda) and tho' I was very much diverted at Celimena's, I seem'd to be but half there; but here I am entire. The Expression is bold, (faid Felicia) but just; I am myself another Proof of it, I carried my Person to Celimena's, my Heart

was still in this dear Mansion. The Distinction you make (answer'd Urania) is vastly obliging to me, fince it shews you are as easy here, as is you were at home. I shall endeavour to make you so all the time you do me the Favour to stay with me. As she spoke these Words, they placed themselves at Table, the Desert was just brought in, when a Lackey was fent to acquaint Urania, that Celimena with Hortensia and Melintas were coming to wait on her. This made them dispatch their Dinner, and pass into the Hall to be in readiness to receive that Company: but before they arriv'd, a Valet de Chambre of Thelamont's came with a Packet of Letters directed to Urania; what was fent by him, was of too much Consequence to her to be deferr'd, therefore (after having ask'd her Friends pardon) she open'd it, and read the following Letter.

THELAMONT to URANIA.

IT seems an Age since I left you, sure Absence is the greatest of Missortunes to one that loves as I do! and were I not persuaded that my being here is of service to you, I shou'd not be able to command my Grief. Pardon me, Madam! If I entertain you with the Emotions of my Heart, before I inform you of the Affairs entrusted to my Care: I hope they will terminate to the Advantage of Geronte, and that I shall have the Honour of bringing you the Certainty at Belisa's 'till which happy Moment, I beg Urania will allow some little place in her Thoughts to him who is the tenderest and most faithful of Men,

THELAMONT,

WHEN Urania had read this aloud, she look'd farther into the Packet, and finding a Letter from Orophanes to Felicia, Here is something (faid she to her Friends) that will divert us, for I am sure Felicia will be obliging enough enough to communicate it to us. With these Words she gave it to that amiable Lady: I find (answered she) I must follow your Example, and that loving you so assectionately as I do, I ought to give you the same Marks of it in making nothing a Secret?——Pray listen, therefore (continu'd she, smiling) I doubt not but the Letter will very much deserve your Attention.

OROPHANES to the Adorable FELICIA.

Was very much in the right, Madam, when I infifted on it, that I should be much happier when absent from you, than when present: When I was near you, I had not the Privilege of uttering the least Tittle of my Passion; I was ever cut off, either by a severe Look or a sudden Flight; but now I write to you, I can, without fear of Interruption, tell you that I adore you, that you ingross alk my Thoughts, — that all my Happiness consists in your Idea; — this I dare not have said, the I had been languishing at your Feet these thousand Years. - How great is my Happiness, charming Felicia! you'll resolve to filence me, to effect which, you'll write to me: Thus a Favour, which ever so long a continu'd Series of Love and Constancy quou'd never have obtained me, is all at once conferred by an Absence of only two Days; ____ let your Letters be as angry as you can possibly indite, I shall have the Consolation that you cou'd not write it, without thinking that I am

Your faithful

OROPHANES.

IT must be own'd (Said Camilla) that Orophanes is of a very amiable Humour. This Letter (added Florinda) is of a particular Stamp, but of a Piece with his Character. I must own (reply'd Felicia) that I have

no room to pretend to be offended at Declarations of Love made in this manner, nor even to deny returning them. The footing you are on with each other (faid Urania) does not permit you to be severe, since every body knows you are to be married as foon as Orophanes hears from his Father. As she concluded these Words, they heard the Noise of Coaches. Urania immediately arose to meet Celimena, she was accompanied by Hortenfia, Melintas, Iphis and Acanthes, who having been to wait on her, took this Opportunity of paying their respects again to Urania. Hortenfia and Melintas were now dreft like People of Quality: If that Lady was lovely as a Shepherdess, she certainly appear'd more beautiful in Ornaments worthy of her Charms: and Melintas, tho' he feem'd a most amiable Rustick, look'd more himself in the Habit of a Cavalier. Compliment being over, Urania led the Company into the Hall, the Sun being too high to admit of walking. We come (said Celimena) to dedicate to you the last Day that Hortenfia and Melintas have to flay with us; they fet out to-morrow, and are fo fenfible of the Honour you did them, that they thought they should be wanting in their Duty, if they had not come to return you Thanks. I am infinitely obliged to them (reply'd Urania) for they have no Thanks to pay me; for the pleasure I receiv'd in them, makes the Obligation wholly on my side. Every Body being now seated, at first the Conversation turned on the noble and easy Air of Hortensia and Melintas. It must be allow'd, (said Camilla) that the decrees of Providence are wonderful; for this amiable Couple were not form'd to live in Obscurity, and 'tis to be presum'd, that Heaven had not bestow'd fo many Charms on these, but to make them what they now are. This Reflection is very much to our Advantage. Madam, (reply'd Melintas) but it shall not make us vain: In Imitation of the famous Afop, I'll preserve the Marks of my past Condition, to prevent my committing Faults in the future. You are very prudent, (Said Camilla) and I do not doubt, but that good Quality will gain you as much respect, as your others will

1

t

0

I

to

I

A

to

he

a

U

do Love. Now you talk of Love (cry'd Acanthes) one thing very much perplexes me in the Conduct Melintas ought to observe . Tis not customary, in the Beau Monde, to see a Husband in Love with his Wife, and he seems so deeply enamour'd with his, that I believe he will, with difficulty, get rid of that habit. I affure you (replyed Melintas) if I must be oblig'd to the Observance of such a Custom, I'll still refuse all the Advantages that can be offer'd me; for I cannot comprehend why the Name of Husband should efface that of Lover; what seem'd to me amiable and worthy of all my Care before Marriage, ought I to think less charming after that Ceremony? — No, doubtless, on the contrary; because that permits me to discover my Sentiments before the whole World. which one is ever painfully oblig'd to conceal before that Union. What Melintas fays (replyed Urania) is very just, and because the Generality of Husbands do not act in the same manner, is not a reason for walking in the path they do—— the Irregularity of their Lives in behaving in that way, which is now become a Fashion, is much more scandalous than even the extremity of dotage for a Wife; and I advise him not to be carried away by the Crowd, but to listen to the dictates of his own Heart only. I am infinitely oblig'd to you, charming Urania! (Said Hortenfia blushing) for the Counsel you give Melintas, 'tis very much for my Interest, that he should religiously observe it. As you will be always dear to me (answered be) I shall never cease from giving you Marks of your being fo, in whatever state or condition I am.

d

e

y

e

.

1)

15

d

y

1-

192

76

n-

ıt,

2-

ill do AFTER this, they began to talk of the different Diversions he was going to enjoy: As for me (faid Iphis) I believe nothing will have the power of engaging Hortensia, or Melintas, so much as one another. All this agreeable Company were too much of his Mind to be able to offer any thing in contradiction to what he said, and the Persons concern'd, giving each other a tender Look, sufficiently evinc'd the Truth of his Opinion. The Sun being by this time a little lower, Urania propos'd a Walk in the Terras: they consented,

and being feated on the graffy Banks which furrounded it, the Prospect, and happy Situation of the House, were, for some time, the Subject of their Entertainment: I am not surpriz'd (faid Celimena) that Urania often makes a Party to shut herself up here; her House, her Friends, and her Pen, are sufficient to supply the want of every thing. 'Tis true (reply'd she) this Solitude has for me a thousand Charms; and if I could be persuaded that the Persons who have done me the Favour to accompany me hither, would not be wearied with it, I should never think of quitting it. You ought to be perswaded of it (answered Felicia) by the Pleasure we enjoy here. I am a Proof of it (faid Camilla) fince having less a gust for Retirement than any Body, and far from an Inclination to bury my felf alive; I have never fo much as once wish'd to be in Town. This is not furprizing, beautiful Camilla (faid Iphis) you are always in good Company; you have every Moment People coming here, who inform you of all Publick Affairs; and tho' in the Corner of a Country Village, are perfectly acquainted with all that passes, either in the Court or City.

AH! (faid Urania) as for News we know none, it is not a thing agreeable to our Tastes; what one hears at a distance and from People either no way concern'd, or too much, is aways enlarged, or lessen'd, and sometimes altogether fabulous: I think no Society fo ridiculous as that of News-mongers, whose only business is to discourse on Affairs of State, and who very often make Princes fpeak in a manner which private Men would be ashamed of; I always avoid such Companies with great diligence, contented with being able to submit to my lov'd Sovereign's Commands, I obey without endeavouring to penetrate into his Secrets: I think indeed (added Florinda) it shews a want of Respect, to speak of those fort of Affairs; and Princes very often see their most important Designs miscarry, through the Indiscretion of their People: If they are at War, they talk of it as if it were a Game at Chess; the General, say they, ought to make his Attack on that Side; he will be infallibly repuls'd on the other: - if he commits such a Fault, he

ĸ

m

is

of

da

qu

C

on

qu

fai

the

pry

pets

hav

(Ja

kno Kin

to d

narc faid,

Rep Dear

was

to th it is

allow

prefer

afford

not th nia) v

State,

that S

and h

IF Peop

is undone; but if he makes use of such, or such an Advantage, he cannot fail of conquering -In short all these Dispositions, Rumours and Inquiries, make so much the Entertainment of the People, that the Enemy is as well inform'd of all that passes, even in the Heart of his Adversary's Dominions, as if he were his Confidant. If Peace is made, then the Motives of it are enquir'd into; and pretending to penetrate even to the Clofets of their Prince, they vent their own Notions as Certainties——Peace (fay they) was only concluded on, out of fuch a Defign-The Alliance that is in question, is only on such an Account — The King faid thus. - The Prince feem'd discontented. - Strange Things are talk'd of .- But I guess the Event. In short, they feem some of them to make use of Microscopes, to pry into their Sovereign's Hearts; and the rest of Trumpets, to publish the Discovery their Fellows fancy they have gain'd.

I very much disapprove of such sort of Discourse, (Said Acanthes) and I would have the common People know how to dissemble their Joy or Fear, as well as Kings, Princes, Generals, or Ministers of State ought to do: This is so disagreeable to the Taste of all Monarchs, who know the Art of Ruling, that Julius Casar said, he could never too much admire the Policy of the Republick of the Gauls, in having forbid, upon Pain of Death, any News to be spoken of; and when any thing was to be told, they were obliged to address themselves to the Magistrates: Which Law appear'd so wise, that it is continu'd to this Day in one Government, which is

allow'd to be a very prudent one.

IF fuch a Restraint (Said Iphis) could be laid on the People, it is certain, the Secrets of Princes might be preserv'd; and if their Designs sail'd, it would at least afford them this Consolation of knowing it happen'd not thro' Indiscretion. The least Reading, (added Urania) will convince any one how necessary, in Assairs of State, Dissimulation is;—tho' Scipio was inform'd that Siphax had violated his Faith given to the Romans, and had gone over to the Carthaginians, even while his Ambassadors

0

ha

CO

an

bu

tha

bu

oth

cre

froi

end Pen

den

Iph.

is a

Reti

of fi

thou

of A

the S

gan

whili

of th

that's

as m

on th

thenc

privat

Ambaffadors were in his Camp, he very much carefs'd them, and fuffer'd them to depart, loaded with Marks of Honour and Friendship, immediately giving out among his People this false piece of News, that they were gone to meet, and hasten the March of Siphax's Army, who were coming to join them, that he might deceive those who fought to penetrate into the Secrets of State The Indifcretion of the Commonalty (faid Acanthes) is so much to be dreaded, that Alcander forbade, on pain of Death, the making any mention of his having loft in an Action two thousand Foot, and three hundred Horse; being persuaded, that tho' the Number was inconfiderable, yet by paffing thro' feveral Peoples Mouths, it might be enlarged fo far, as to pass for a general Defeat. Tis equally dangerous to exaggerate either our Losses or Conquests, the evil Consequence being always to be apprehended; witness the Imprudence of Terentius Varro, who, after the Battle of Cannæ, at a Conference with the Ambassadors of Capua, who were come to comfort him, and offer him their Assistance, he so much aggravated the Loss of the Romans, that after having heard him, they withdrew their Forces to Hannibal; and several of their Allies did the same. Neither is the Folly of Furius Philus to be forgot (faid Iphis) who at the same time the Roman Senate being affembled to confult on what means to remedy that Misfortune, cry'd out before all the People, that all being loft, Councils were in vain. I always thought (rejoin'd Camilla) that Dissimulation was neceffary to those who rule over others; but I find by what you fay, that 'tis equally so to those who obey. 'Tis absolutely so for Generals, (said Acanthes) since a great Captain ought to conceal the Perplexities he is in, because the Eyes of the whole Army are on him, to find out the good or bad Condition of his Affairs; for when, by Misfortune, the Soldiers perceive their Leader in Fear or Despair, they all abandon the common cause, and endeavour to shift for themselves; which makes the Mischief, they only apprehended, actually happen. Those great Men who have had so much Command over

ver themselves as to conceal their Doubts, can only be term'd Heroes - How often has an unshaken Courage re-establish'd the most desperate Affairs! When the Chief maintains his Resolution, every Body is proud. tho' with the hazard of their Lives, to concur with him in his Defigns — Whether in a Battle, or a Siege, active or passive, Dissimulation still is requisite— Polybius fays, a General ought to fet a good Face on all Matters, and with Chearfulness disguise his Adversity. Alexander never appear'd so gay, as before the Battle of Arbela; his Army therefore marched to the Combat as to an affured Victory, as indeed it proved. have read (added Melintas modestly) that Vercingentorize comforted the Gauls for the Loss of Avaricum, tho' it was very confiderable, by appearing not touch'd at it, and by reminding them that it had been his Advice to burn it, and abandon it. This shews (faid Celimena) that it is not for ourselves we are obliged to dissemble, but in regard to the Prejudice that the Indiscretion of others may do us. For if the People could keep a Secret, the Sovereign would never conceal his Defigns from them; but it not being fo, they ought never to endeavour to dive into them, and when any one has Penetration enough to do it, he ought also to have Prudence enough to be filent. But that's impossible, (faid Iphis) of which what happen'd to Monsieur Turenne, This great Man making good his Retreat from the Imperial Army, which confifted of of fixty thousand Men, and his at most but of fourteen thousand, being come to the Foot of the Mountains of Alfatia, and finding that he could not enter into the Streights of them, without being exposed, he began to entrench himself on the Banks of a River, and whilst they were working, he riding along the Banks of the River, furvey'd them, crying, Here's a Work that's as good as ten thousand Men; that there is worth as much; those in the Center are impracticable; those on the Right are not to be infulted; concluding from thence, that he was stronger than the Imperialists. private Centinel, who faw into this way of Reasoning, VOL. I.

that it was only to encourage his Army, and deceive the Enemy, had the Hardiness to say to him; You are in the right, my Lord, what we are now doing, is only to amuse the Germans; for if they give us time, we'll decamp to that place: pointing with his Finger to the strongest part of the Mountain. Monsteur de Turenne, finding his Secret discover'd by a common Soldier, contented himself with replying, This Lad I find has some Notions, let him have four Pistoles to drink; and immediately rode away. The Man, however, guess'd right; for the Germans falling into the Trap, Monfieur de Turenne had time to decamp the Night following, and gain the Place the Soldier had pointed to. consequence of this was so glorious for that great Captain, that of fixty thousand Germans that had pass'd the Rhine, but eighteen thousand return'd, the rest being either kill'd or taken. You fee (continu'd Iphis) by this Example, of what confequence is Secrecy, and Diffimulation, and how eager People are to show their Penetrations: By the Boldness of this Soldier, what would not have happen'd, if he had spoke before any one that had been capable of advertizing the Enemy? The fame Vercingentorix, that Melintas has just now mention'd, fent some trusty People to meet the Soldiers that were faving themselves from Avaricum, who convey'd them to places distant from the Army, that they might not carry the Alarm thither. Your talking of Diffimulation (aid Felicia) puts me in mind of a Passage that very much pleased me when I read it; Ischolaiis being besieged, and seeing the Enemy approaching, with a Battering-Ram to beat down the Walls, open'd himfelf a Breach, as much as to animate his own fide, by perfuading them that he feared nothing, as to terrify the Enemy, who indeed did never dare to venture to attempt an Entrance at the Door that he had open'd for them: but after having deliberated a long Time, retired from before the place, leaving Ischolaiis cover'd with Glory. By such Wiles as these, if Ruin is not prevented, at least an immortal Reputation is gain'd ---- This shews, (faid Acanthes) that the greatest Affairs depend on the

pr

Q

m

Ca

ma

Pe

all

hir

atte

evi

it b

ven

the

ple

Vill

der'

Los

fer'd

Hon

ply'd

B

Prudence of the General - A famous Grecian Captain was accustom'd to say, that he did not value having ten fuch Men as Ajax, but he wish'd very much to have ten such as the wife Nestor; making no doubt but that then he should soon be master of all Asia; forasmuch as fuch extensive Designs were not always certain to succeed by Force, but never miscarried when Prudence and good Counsel were made use of. The Romans (added Iphis) held Fabius Maximus in much greatter Esteem than Marcellus, calling Marcellus the Sword of the Commonwealth, and Fabius the Shield; one being fit to acquire, the other to preserve: but the Preservation of the State being of most Consequence, they had much more Veneration for the Wisdom and Prudence of the one, than the Valour and Courage of the other. From hence (faid Celimena) we may draw this just Conclusion, That it is more glorious to know how to preserve a Kingdom, than to eonquer new ones; 'fince often the Weakness of the Possessor contributes more to the Conquest, than the Courage of the Victor. - As War is a Trade, (reply'd Acanthes) where Fortune very much interests herself, and where the Fruit of several Campaigns may be loft in one Day, a Prince cannot make better use of his good Fortune, than in procuring Peace, which is a thousand times more glorious than all the Conquests his Courage or his Ambition can gain him. Doubtles (faid Iphis) a Prince ought never to attempt any thing of Difficulty, when the Danger is evident; nor tho' he be even affured of Victory, will it be prudent in him to refuse a good Peace; the Inconveniences of a long War ought to make him reflect on the unavoidable Misfortunes that befal an innocent People; the Land uncultivated, the Cities defenceless, the Villages plunder'd and burnt, the poor Peasants murder'd, or drove from their Homes, are irreparable Loffes.

BUT, (faid Urania) suppose the Peace that is of fer'd is on such hard Conditions, that they touch the Honour of the King and Kingdom? In that Case (re-ply'd Acanthes) War is preserable to a bad Peace, under I 2

which are often hid the Motives of a War still more ter-What they call clapping up a Peace, is only to get Breath, and gain time till a more favourable Op-Ministers that value themselves portunity offers itself. on being refined Politicians, always leave some Flaw in their Treaties of Peace, that they may not want an Opportunity to declare the War, on which they meditate, even whilst they are figning; but when these Finesses are feen into, it is much better to continue the War: for a Peace that is made under the Auspices of Iniquity and Deceit, must be the Ruin of the People and Prince that figns it. The Romans ask'd the Privernates, of what Continuance the Peace they were then making with them would be? They reply'd, that if they granted them a good one, it should be inviolable and lasting; if not, it would be soon broke. Herennius (faid Iphis) a Captain of the Samnites, being confulted with on what should be done with the Romans that they had Thut up in the Caduan Streights, where they had them at their Mercy, advis'd that they should be courteously suffer'd to depart, to oblige them to a perpetual Friendship, or else that they should be every Man cut off, to give so great a Shock to their Estate, that they might never recover it : but that one or the other must be done; for, (said he) to let them go on certain Conditions, or by imposing certain Penalties on them, will not be the Way to make Friends of them, nor deliver ourselves from them as Enemies; because that in the State Fortune had thrown the Romans, they would certainly agree to every thing that was proposed to them; but when they should be at Liberty, they would observe none of them, because they would not think themselves any ways obliged to do, what Force and Necessity had made them promise.

CASAR was in the right, added Acanthes, when he said that the true time for making a lasting Peace, was when the two Parties were of equal Strength; for then different Interests being weigh'd and consider'd with Justice, the Agreement became better and firmer. It is a pity (said Camilla) that Acanthes and Iphis are

fe

W.

on

Te

bet

Fu

cy,

Go

inte

far,

Frie

Jul

fus,

ftric

Supe

his I

prove

not Generals or Ministers of State, they reason in a manner that must make us believe they would succeed in either State. I affure you, Madam, (reply'd Acanthes) it is much easier to talk, than to execute; and for all our Theory, we should be at a great Loss in the Practick. Besides (added Iphis) we are too much united, to posfess great Posts together and at the same time. How (said Celimena) would not your Union be of use to the State? it feems to me that the Friendship between the two Generals or Ministers, should make them join in every thing; and confequently Affairs succeed bet-No, Madam, (reply'd Iphis) too ftrict an Intelligence between two great Men, whether in a Monarchy or Republick, is always to be suspected, and oftentimes. becomes dangerous, especially in Commonwealths that are govern'd by a Democracy or Aristocracy. We have feveral Examples in past times, that when a Man raises himself to any pitch of Grandeur or Power, there is always some one or other, that is stirred up by Emulation to follow him closely; and often to surpass him; and when there has been an Union between these two, it has generally occasion'd the publick Ruin; for Ambition robed with Authority, seldom contents itself with Terms as a private Citizen. 'Twas this Reason that made Cicero, foreseeing the Dissension which would happen. between Cafar and Pompey by the Death of Craffus and Julia, cry out in open Senate, with a Spirit of Prophecy, those two great Men being present, I wish to the Gods there had never been any Intimacy or Friendship. between Cæsar and Pompey, or that it had been never interrupted! Time made good this Prediction; for Cafar, who owed his extreme Greatness only to that. Friendship, faw the Bands of it broke by the Death of. Julia his Daughter, Pompey's Wife, and by that of Craffus, their common Mediator; and the Result of this strict Friendship was a dreadful War occasion'd by their. Ambition, for Cafar could not suffer Pompey to be his Superior, nor Pompey could not allow of Cafar's being. his Equal. Cato of Utica (added Acanthes) never approved of that Correspondence, and often said in full

Senate, that the Commonwealth would be ruin'd by those two Men. This Understanding between two great Ministers, in a Monarchy, ought to be suspicious to the Prince. A great King, whose Memory will for ever by all the World be respected, knew so well this Truth, that during the Life of two illustrious Ministers, one of the Army the other of the Finances, he had the Art of raifing a Jealoufy between each other; which animated them with fo much Emulation, that 'twas who could best serve their Master; and to their very Death he drew fuch Services from them, as greatly contributed to his Triumphs. 'Tis true, (faid Urania) when those Dissensions do not proceed so far as Hatred, the Prince is always well ferved. But it is very dangerous when those Enmities are fomented by Ambition, as were those of Pericles and Thusidides, of Marius and Sylla, Augustus and Mark Anthony. Yet, (Said Felicia) Cato was charmed when he faw those Contentions between the leading Men of the State; he fomented and kept them up, thereby preserving the Authority of the Commonwealth. Doubtless, (answer'd Iphis) these Oppofitions inspire good Men with Emulation, and excite them to Virtue, and retard the ill Defigns of the wicked. Cincinnatus (added Acanthes) remonstrated to Appius, who would not consent that the Number of the Tribunes of the People should be augmented, tho' it was for the Interest of the Republick that there should be a great many, far from lessening them: for (faid be) the more there are, the less Power and Authority will they have, by their different Interests and Oppositions; for one alone will be sufficient to prevent the Resolutions of the reft. I think this an admirable Piece of Policy, (faid Celimena) for there cannot be too much Constraint laid on them that govern the People, nor indeed, on the People themselves, who are without Difcernment, diffident, scrupulous, Friends only to Fortune, always worshipping the rifing Sun, following them whom they are in want of; yet do they no fooner obtain what they demand, than they forget the Benefit and the Benefactor. To prove the Truth of what Celimena

tl

fir

Wa

nif

Pie

fee

giv

cre

 W_i

afte

ed

Celimena fays, (added Urania) you need only look on the People of Athens running to meet Alcibiades victorious, and finging Hymns in his praise; and observe them another time, when his Affairs were not fo fortunate, calling him Traitor to his Country, accufing him, feeking his Death, and imputing to him as Crimes, all that he had done for the Glory of the Commonwealth. Look back (Jays Florinda) on Appius accufed, every body, great and small, declaim against him: He dies_the whole World runs to his House, will affift at his Funeral, honour his Obsequies, and listen to his Praises. Those of Syracusa (said Iphis) crying out unanimously in the publick Streets and Places, that the Death of their King ought to be revenged, one fingle Harangue changed them fo much, that scarce would they bury him. It must be allow'd (faid Celimena) that the Presence of Urania has an absolute Power over our Minds, fince it has made the Conversation fall on Subjects that one would scarce think should amuse Persons of our Sex ___ True (added Camilla) every thing feems to agree with the Plan that we proposed to follow here; but what charms me most, is, that we have not wanted the Affiftance of Urania's Library, to form an engaging Conversation. When there's as much Wit in a Company as in this (answer'd Urania) nothing is wanting towards diverting themselves but one another, yet I believe a little Walk will be pleafing to Celimena. At these Words, the Whole Company rifing, she led them insensibly to a Summer-House, every way opening to different Prospects. There they found a Table fet forth with every Thing requisite for a magnificent Collation. Celimena seem'd surpriz'd at this Piece of Gallantry. But the three Friends of Urania feem'd the more so, because they had not feen her give any Orders, which obliged them to admire in fecret, the Manner she made herself be waited on; a Wink being sufficient for her to be obey'd. The Company was compleatly regaled, and returned to Walking, after having greatly praifed the Repast. They returned to the Terrass, where being seated, the Conversati-

on began with the Sorrow Celimena express'd, that Urania was going to quit them for some Days. I know Belisa (continued she) and am convinced, she will detain you as long as possible; we shall therefore, in all probability, lose you for a longer Time than you imagine. Your obliging Fear (reply'd Urania) touches my Heart very fenfibly, but I hope, Madam, fo far from staying there, I shall be able to persuade Belisa, to come and spend a few Days here: We only go to her, to be Witnesses of a Marriage, and to partake with her in the Joy she is going to have at uniting for ever two Persons that are extremely dear to her. I have heard talk of Orfames and Julia (said Celimena) and the Afflictions Belisa had suffer'd; and I assure you, I am very much pleased at the Satisfaction that Orsames's Return must have given her, fince that terminates the Differences that were between two Families, which might have been equally prejudicial to them both. It must be allow'd (faid Acanthes) that Hymen has great Prerogatives. Alliances among private People, put an End to the cruellest Enmities, finish Law suits, raise up ruin'd Families, or ennoble flourishing ones. Among Sovereigns, Marriages conclude Wars, appeale dangerous Emotions; States are strengthened by those fort of Unions, they are supported, and often augmented in Honour and Power. - It's certain (faid Urania) that we have feen Wars last thirty or forty Years, destroy whole Countries, the Inhabitants of them ruin'd, wandring from Province to Province, for the Safety of their Lives, dragging their miserable Families along with them, the Land uncultivated, all Commerce stopt, Credit lost, Nations at other times dreaded and respected by their Neighbours, become their Scorn, and in all probability, going to become a Prey to their Enemies; when he, who in his Hands holds the Hearts of King's, has often appealed these furious Warriors by the Union of Princes, who were not even born when the War began. We have famous Examples of this in France, (faid Iphis) fince the long Wars that we have had with Spain, England, and Sawoy, have always been terminated by

tl

22

fic

F

D

cip

(1

tha

WO

 H_0

wh

it :

De

enc

Cel

tim

tua

eac.

Ma

in,

by Marriages; the facred Bands of which, have reftored to the Provinces their Inhabitants, Sons to their Fathers, restored Commerce, by establishing Peace among. Nations. May fuch Unions (cry'd Acanthes) be ever happy, may the august Objects of them that produce so much good, enjoy an everlasting Felicity; let Epithalamiums be fung, Bonfires lighted up, and triumphal Arches erected, that their Names may be known and revered throughout the whole Earth. The Company could not help laughing at Acanthes's Rapture, yet agreed that Alliances so necessary for the Good of the People could not be too much celebrated. They have always (faid Florinda), been the only Means to establish. Peace. Agas, King of Cyrene, could not accommodate: the Difference he had with his Brother Ptolemy, but by promising him his Daughter Berenice in Marriage for his Nephew. Justin reports (added Felicia) that Darius, after he had got possession of the Empire of Cyrus, married his Daughter, that it might appear to the Perfians, who had the Memory of that Hero in great Veneration, that his Scepter was rather continued in the: Family, than put into the Hands of Strangers. Tarquin: King of the Romans (Said Camilla) obliged the Latins, and gained their Friendship, by marrying his. Daughter to Octavius Manlius Tusculan, one of the principal Captains of the Latin Nation. All this proves. (said Iphis), how very necessary Marriages are, and that without the Strength of those Bands, every thing: would be in Confusion and Disorder. 'Tis that has made: Hortensia and Melintas so happy (added Celimena) but whatever Pleasure we enjoy by being here, I believe: it is time to leave Urania at liberty, to think of her-Departure. On this, all the Company got up; Urania endeavour'd all she could to keep them to Supper! but Celimena telling her she was obliged to be at home betimes, they were forced to part: After a thousand mutual Careffes, and promifes of meeting again, they bid. each other Adieu. Celimena was scarce gone, when at Man defired to speak with Felicia; being order'd to come: in, he presented her with a Packet of Letters; the I. 5

knew the Hand to be Celia's, her Niece, the Nun that had brought her acquainted with Olympia: She open'd it in a Hurry, and after having read it foftly, Here is fome News (faid she to Urania) that concerns you, I shall now satisfy the Curiosity you expres'd about Olympia's Story, she sends it me here, wrote in her own hand: This is Celia's Letter, which will inform you of what it is necessary you should know, before I read you what Olympia says.

CELIA to FELICIA:

HARMING Olympia, Madam, is return'd bither; her Friendship for me has made her pitch on this place to dedicate berfelf to Retirement in: The regard you express'd for her, makes me inform you of her Fate; she has just taken Vows, that deprive the World of the Expectation of her return to it; as she is dead to it, she no longer makes a Difficulty in declaring who she is; she even thinks she shows her Humility in publishing her Adventures: And for that Reason, as well as out of Gratitude for the Affection you express'd for her, she has writ you the History, the Accidents in which will, I believe, appear worthy of your Attention. She defires you to communicate it to Urania, for Reasons you'll find in reading it; I'm convinced you will be very much touch'd with the Misfortunes and Virtue of Olympia, auho joins with me in affuring you of our perfect good Wishes.

CELIA:

T

O

W

th

m

to

fh

I vow (faid Camilla) my Curiofity is very much rais'd, and I burn with Impatience to hear this History. So do I, (reply'd Urania) and the Reason, Olympia says, she has for my knowing it, augments my Inquisitiveness. As Felicia was going to read, word was brought Urania, that a Valet belonging to Orsames was arrived,

arrived, who had a Letter for her from Belifa; she order'd him to be brought in: This is a Day of Meffengers, (faid she laughing.) Something tells me (faid Florinda) that this has some relation to Olympia's Affairs. The Valet coming in at these Words, and giving Belisa's Letter to Urania, she immediately read it aloud.

BELISA to URANIA.

THE FERMINE OF DEVINE THE

EAR Urania, the unfortunate Arimont is this moment expir'd; the Affliction we are in at his Death, obliges us to marry Julia without any Marks of Rejoycing, and to beg you not to quit your agreeable Mansion, this being able to afford you nothing but Objects for your Tears. Our Lovers are to be united this Night; and to-morrow we set out for the Town. Arimont has left his whole Estate to Orsames, on Condition that he pays an Annuity to Olympia, whom Felicia mentioned to you: That beautiful Lady is the Cause of his Death. This is all I have at present time to tell you. I embrace, Dear Urania, you, and your amiable Society. BELISA.

THIS is a very extraordinary Accident (faid Florinda.) Then Urania ask'd the Valet, if he was to go back to Belisa's. He answer'd, No, he was to go to the Town, to get Things in readiness for the Reception of Orfames and Julia. If so (faid Urania) you'll very much oblige me, if you will charge yourself with a Letter for Thelamont. He having affur'd her that he would punctually acquit himself of such a Commission, the wrote Thelamont word of the Alteration that Arimont's Death had occasion'd. The Valet promised her to deliver him the Letter that very Night, and fo took his leave. The four Friends, forefeeing that they should not be any more interrupted, for some time reflected

[204]

Rected on what they had heard; but being desirous to know more, Urania begg'd Felicia to begin Olympia's Story. She then opened the Packet, and read as follows.

The History of OLYMPIA.

To the amiable FELICIA.

Have confecrated the Remainder of my Life to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe; and to you, Madam, I dedicate all the Accidents of it: Don't think yourself obliged to me, for could I excuse myself from publishing them, you still should remain ignorant of my strange Adventures: The Shame such a Relation gives me, is a piece of Humiliation I impose on myself, to expiate my Crimes. You see, Madam, in what Situation my Mind is, whilst I inform you of that which your Friendship for me makes you desirous to know.

clidanor was settled on the first Child he should have, whether Male or Female. Armira was alarm'd to find heres was fettled on the first Children, after having bettled on the first Children, and the product Urania, cannot let you be ignorant of any thing that relates to Belisa; and consequently you must know, that Cleontes was Husband to the Beautiful Arsesne, and Father of Orsames. As for Clidanor his elder Brother, his Fate (which none can avoid) married him to Armira, whose Alliance was necessary towards obtaining a Post of Importance, which was all the Fortune she brought him; having but little or no Estate, Part of that of Clidanor was settled on the first Child he should have, whether Male or Female. Armira was alarm'd to find herself without Children, after having been married a Year;

th

ec

th

Co

pr

€e

be

Year; her Ambition made her apprehensive of losing her Husband, without having an Heir to secure the Succession of the Estate to her. This Idea made such an Impression in her Mind, that she could not refrain from trufting her Fears with a Friend of hers, a Widow, who visited her constantly; and for whom Clidanor had a particular Esteem. This Lady, whose Name was Emilia, enter'd into Armira's Reasons, and offer'd to ferve her, if she would follow her Advice; which was, to feign being big with Child, and at the Time appointed for her lying in, she would supply her with a discreet trusty Midwife, and a Counterfeit Child. Armira blinded by Interest, and certainly believing she should be left a Widow, readily embraced the Propofal, submitting herself entirely to the Direction of Emilia's Prudence. A Month after this Resolution was taken, Armira said, she was with Child, and pretended daily to suffer the Disorders proper to give Credit to her Fiction. The Time appointed for her Delivery being come, Emilia fent her the Woman she had promised her; and her Labour being concerted to be in the Night-rime, they took their Measures so well, that Armira was brought to bed about three a clock in the Morning, of a Daughter, who, I must inform you, is the unfortunate Person now writing to you. The Thing past perfectly well, the Execution was crown'd with an inviolable Secrecy, which Armira rewarded magnificently; and she had no other Trouble in the Management of the Affair, than in not having Emilia's Company: but she being seiz'd with a Fever, the Night before Armira's Labour, they were prevented from diverting themselves together with the Success of their Project. Emilia's real Sickness lasted longer than Armira's seign. ed one; but at length, being both perfectly recovered. they were inseparable. I was nurs'd at home, so that Clidanor faw me every Day; his Tendernels for me grew fo great, that his Wife was furpriz'd at it, and often in private Discourse with Emilia, said, That Nature certainly chiefly confifted in Prepoffession, fince Clidanor believing himself my Father, seemed to have the Bowels

Bowels and Affection of one; whereas she being acquainted with the Truth, had no regard for me. Emilia answer'd her, that Sympathy had sometimes the same Effect as Consanguinity; and that it was no wonder Clidanor, preposses'd with the Idea of being my Father, should love me as his Daughter, if there was that Sympathy between us; and if so, it would have the same Effect on me, and I should love him in the same manner.

A Year past away in these Discourses and Reflections. Armira being perfectly well fatisfy'd in having foreseen and prevented the Misfortunes which otherwise might have befallen her, on the Death of her Husband, who had but an indifferent state of Health, and was but of a tender Complexion: But the divine Director of all Things, thought fit to punish Armira for her criminal Precautions in permitting her to be big with Child in Reality, and to be deliver'd of a Son; her affectionate Tenderness for whom was so great, that 'twas a mortal Affliction to her to have brought into the Family a suppos'd Child, who would supplant her own, and rob him of the greatest Part of his Fortune. But Clidanor, charm'd with the Increase of his Family, had a greater regard for Armira, and employ'd all his Care in the bringing up Arimont and me, (for 'tis He and I. Madam, who are the mournful Objects of this melancholy History.) The extravagant Grief of Armira, and the Hatred she conceived for me, are not to be express'd; she was a thousand times tempted to discover the Stratagem to Clidanor, and had done it, had it not been for Emilia, who perfuaded her off of it, by shewing her the ill Confequences of fuch a Confession; and by making her fenfible that Clidanor's Love would be immediately changed to an Aversion for her; and that at least she ought to wait for a more favourable Opportunity for making such a Declaration.

THE ambitious Armira, yielded to the Counsels of the cunning Emilia; and disguis'd, as well as she possibly could, both her Affliction, and her Hatred. As for Clidanor, his Affection, was equally divided be-

01

C

of

tween my Brother and me, and our Love for him compleated his Happiness. Arimont lov'd me fondly, and I him; and it seem'd as if paternal and Fraternal Love had conspir'd to add to the Astonishment of Armira, who could not comprehend, what she called, an odd

Effect of the Power of Prepossession.

AS Arimont and I were brought up with the Notion of being Brother and Sifter, our Fondness, guided by the Prejudices of Infancy, and Reason, did not exceed the Bounds that the Nearness of our Blood, and the Laws of Nature set us. Clidanor bles'd Heaven for the Union of his Children, at the same time that Armira accused it of Injustice: Emilia was not like her, she show'd so tender a regard for me, that I found my self a thousand times more inclin'd to love her than Armira, whose Severity made me tremble. We liv'd thus to the Age of fourteen or fifteen, when Armira was attack'd by a very violent and dangerous Diftemper; she was reduc'd to such an Extremity, that believing she had but a few Moments to live, she resolv'd to declare her Secret to Clidanor. You may guess, Madam, his Astonishment at such a piece of News; he was fensible of all the Horror of it; and tho' his Prudence made him hide it from Armira, and comfort her, by affuring her he pardon'd her, yet he could not overcome the Aversion her Confession had given him for her. Armira thinking herself greatly obliged to Emilia, would not own the Part she had acted in the Adventure; fo that my Father remain'd ignorant of her having advised her to it.

IN the mean time Clidanor, after having publickly declared, that I was not his Daughter, but a Child, from whom his Friendship should never lessen, ordered Arimont and me to be brought to him. My Son (faid be to Arimont) Olympia is neither my Daughter, nor your Sister; the mutual Affection you have for each other, makes me hope that you will, without Difficulty, conform yourselves to my Intentions; you Arimont, out of the Obedience you owe me; and you Olympia, out of Gratitude to me, which the Education I have given

you, and the Friendship I have shewn you, demands of you: I am not your Father, but defire to be fo, and to repair the Unhappiness of your Destiny, by giving you Arimont for a Husband; let your brotherly Affection become conjugal, 'tis my Desire; and let the Richest, and the most Powerful Matches be offer'd for my Son, I will not alter my Resolution. Tho' we were very young, yet we were perfectly fensible of the Alteration of our Condition: As for me, who was a Year older than Arimont, I was so touch'd with Clidanor's Goodness, that I threw myself at his Feet to thank him; the Shame, the being born of unknown Parents gave me, feem'd to be sufficiently repair'd to me, by becoming Wife to Arimont; fo that I took all the pains I could, to render myself beloved. Alas ! I succeeded but too well! Our Reason not opposing itfelf to the Sentiments which they endeavoured to infpire us with: We conceiv'd a Passion for each other, so much the more violent, inasmuch as the Force of Blood created a Sympathy between us; but that is a Mystery which the following Narration will soon enough discover.

ARMIRA recovered, and was very well pleas'd with having discover'd her Secret. Emilia, who was one of the first that knew what she had done, trembled for herself; but was still more surpriz'd at the Resolution that Chidanor had taken, of marrying Arimont and me; she represented to him, with all the Freedom of a faithful and intimate Friend, the Disproportion of such a Match, and the Dishonour he would do his Family. But he continued firm in his Design, and vow'd to put it in execution as soon as Arimont should attain to the Age of Twenty. But there being sive Years yet to come, before that Time, it lessen'd the secret Uncasiness that tormented Emilia; she hoping, that in that time some Accidents might happen to break off the Mar-

Ħ

le

h

m

fu

pr

no

I

to

an

tur

yo

tiv

equ

fine

cei

big

riage, which she had just Reasons to apprehend.

WE being now brought up, not as Brother and Sifler, but as being to be married together, Years roll'd away infenfibly, our Love still increasing. Heavens! Where

Where is divine Justice? Victims to the Crime of our Mothers, we became fo guilty, that they appear'd innocent, in comparison to us: We for ever banished the Names of Brother and Sifter, Terms too feeble to express what we felt: We chang'd our Expressions of fraternal Friendship, into the tenderest Vows of inviolate Love, even till Death; and our Passion grew so violent, that Clidanor thought himself obliged to marry us a Year sooner than he had intended. What transporting News was this for passionate Lovers! We were waiting for the happy Day with an Impatience proportionable to our Love, when Emilia sent to desire Chdanor to come to her, on an Affair of the utmost Importance. He went, and did not return till late, with the utmost Melancholy painted in his Countenance. A Fore-knowledge of our Misfortune, made us tremble at feeing Clidanor in that Condition; I did not dare to approach him, but Arimont, more hardy than I, followed him into his Apartment: he continued for fome time in a melancholy Silence; but at length, looking upon his Son, Arimont, (faid be to bim) arm yourself with all the Virtue I have endeavoured to inspire you with fince your Birth, subdue your eagerest Wishes, and let Honour be your only Guide in all your Actions; I have a Secret to discover to you, which makes these Perfections requisite: If it were possible for you to remain ignorant of it, I would spare giving you the dreadful stroke; but, my dear Son, you must know it, to preserve you from committing a Crime; Olympia cannot be your Wife, she is your Sister, and my Daughter. I read in your Eyes the Excess of your Grief (faid be to him, feeing Arimont turn pale) but liften to me, my Son, and let my Example help you, to avoid the Misfortunes I have drawn upon myself; I did not espouse your Mother out of Love, Interest was the only Motive of my Marriage; I was passionately in love, and equally belov'd; we have carried on our Affair ever fince I was married, without your Mother's ever perceiving it. In the mean time, the Person I lov'd grew big with Child, and persuaded your Mother that she would

would never have any Children, and therefore, to make fure to herself my Estate, she ought to produce a pretended Child. Your Mother, whose Ambition is boundless, approv'd of her Counsel; so that the time for that Lady's Labour being come, she contriv'd to give her the Child she was just brought to bed of, which is this same Olympia my Ignorance had like to have made you marry. You may eafily judge, my dear Son, that they with Care hid from me so criminal a Contrivance; so that I, for some time, brought up Olympia as my own Daughter: you know, that your Mother, thinking herfelf at the point of Death, declared to me part of what I now tell you; but not knowing who Olympia's Mother was, she could not inform me of that. being possible for Nature to be deceiv'd, I could not look on Olympia with any other Eyes than those of a Father: I at that time thought myself inspir'd with those Sentiments by the pity which her Beauty, her Youth, and the Misfortune of her Birth, rais'd in my Breast; so that to satisfy, in some measure, the Tenderness I had for her, I resolv'd to marry her to you: 'Twas I that gave Birth to your Passion, I alone am guilty, and I beg Heaven, that the Punishment may fall on me only: But now I am inform'd of the Truth, 'tis your part, my dear Arimont, to affift me to expiate the Crimes any other Persons, as well as you and I, might have committed on the same Occasion. what I had to inform you of, and what Honour and Probity forces me to confess to you: Your Silence and Astonishment is a proof to me of your Affliction; but I cannot help Olympia's being your Sister now. Clidanor left off speaking; but Arimont was so struck, that he fell down in a Swoon at his Father's Feet, without being able to speak one Word. Clidanor, with the utmost Grief and Surprize, call'd for help, As I was uneafy at the length of their Conversation, I was one of the first that ran : As soon as Clidanor saw me, Child (faid be) your Brother will be the Death of me. These Words struck me with Horror: but the Condition in which I faw Arimont, prevented me from asking an Explanation

to

h

2

ai W

h

m

01

pa

br

de

W

m it

to car

lig yo

I;

diff

Fat

difi

on of them: He was, with a great deal of difficulty brought to himself, and put to bed in a burning Fever; I was at his Bed's-head, and my extreme Tenderness for him having made me forget Clidanor's Words, I took my unhappy Brother by the Hand, My dear Arimont (faid I to bim) what can be the Misfortunes that have put you into this Condition? Can any thing be one to you, fince I love you, and will never love any other? This Discourse cover'd him with Blushes. Olympia ((aid he) you shall not from me know the Thunder-clap that has overwhelm'd me, I wish you may have more Strength to bear it than I; but be not furpriz'd if I cannot cease adoring you. Arimont pronounced these Words with fo much earnestness, that I attributed them to his Fever, and thought that had made him lightheaded; for I could not conceive why he should excuse himself to me for being faithful, when he knew I placed all my Happiness in his Love. I was preparing to answer him, when I was sent for by Armira: The cruel Woman had hid her felf in a Closet, where she had heard all Clidanor's Discourse to her Son, and took a malicious Pleasure in telling me my Missortune, without extenuating it. I was no fooner near her, but she painted it to me, with all the Colours that could add to the Horror of it, accompany'd with the most opprobrious Names: and concluded her Discourse, with ordering me to get out of her House, the Purity of which was defil'd by my Birth and Passion. No Expressions, Madam, are strong enough to describe the Emotion of my Heart at that infant: I still tremble when I recal it to mind. Nevertheless, the ungenerous Behaviour of Armira, inspired me with a Rage, 'till then unknown to me: Madam, (faid I to ber) fince I neither am, nor can be attach'd to you, by any Ties which might oblige me to respect you, don't be surpriz'd if I tell you, that you are a thousand times more to blame than I; that 'tis you, who by your unjust Defigns have dishonoured your House; and since that Clidanor is my Father, let it be which way it will, 'tis he that shall dispose of my Fate; and therefore from him will I go and

and feek the Confolation and Counfels I can no ways expect from you. At these Words I left her, and pierced with the most cruel Despair, I went to Cildanor's Apartment: I found him in a deep Muse, from which I waked him, by throwing my self at his Feet : Alas! Sir, (faid I to him, melting into Tears) what have I been hearing of, and into what a dreadful Precipice am I fallen! And what (faid he, embracing me, and mingling bis Tears with mine) has your Brother had Courage enough to inform you of --- No, Sir, (interrupted I) Arimont has told me nothing, but Armira has let me know all. Armira, (said be) And from whence has she learn'd the Secret? Then I told him every thing that had past: You see, Sir, (continu'd I) the Effects of Armira's hatred; I could easily justify my self of the fatal Passion which consumes my Soul, fince 'twas you that rais'd it: but I neither can, nor will reproach you with any thing; the only Favour I dare beg, is to show me you are my Father, by taking me hence, and shutting me into a Cloister, for the rest of my Life; that Absence, Time, my Tears, and my Reason, may affift me in extracting the height of Virtue, out of the very Source of my Crime. Ah! [cry'd Clidanor again embracing me) this Demand is already a Mark of the Virtue to which you aspire! Yes, my dear Daughter, I will grant your Request, and you shall find, that never Father lov'd more tenderly than I do. Then I begg'd him not to oblige me to fee Emilia, apprehending the losing my Resolution at the fight of her. He granted me every thing, and that very Day had me congucted to a Nunnery, the Lady Abbess of which was a Relation of his. All this was done with fo much precipitation, that I had not time to know my felf; but when I found my felf without fo much as the Hopes of ever feeing Arimont again, all my Love blaz'd up a fresh, I forgot what I ow'd to the place I was in, and what I ow'd to my felf; I thought all that had pass'd, had only been an Artifice to separate me from what I lov'd; the condition that I had left him in, redoubled my Despair. I accused my self of the utmost

(

1

a

e

n

fr

a

cl

te

T

T

most cruelty, and there never sure was Affliction like mine.

M Y Father's Relation enter'd with concern into all my Sorrows, and was fo far from encreasing them by an ill tim'd Severity, that she only endeavoured to soften them by an extreme Tenderness, and endless Civilities. This Goodness calm'd my Transports, but did not free me from my unhappy Passion; I, without ceasing, demanded News of Arimont: The Silence they observ'd, in relation to his Health, making me conclude him to be in extreme danger, threw me into despair. Such continual Affliction at length obliged my Father's Relation to inform me of the Truth. She told me that Arimont was well, that Emilia was dead, and in return for Services, the faid the had received from Clidanor, she had left a considerable Sum of Money to my Brother: That her Death had been so sudden, that Clidanor imputed it to Hatred and Artifice, and that the Thoughts of it had made him fall fick himself, and that there were but little Hopes of his Life. I then was throughly sensible of all my Misfortunes; I did not doubt but Emilia had been poisoned, and I was convinced that the Death of Clidanor would deprive me of the only Friend I wanted: But admire, Madam, the Weakness of Mankind! In the midst of my Troubles on fuch just Accounts, I found my felf a thousand times more fenfible of Arimont's feeming to have forgot me; and what ought to have cured my Passion, only increas-You will, without doubt, Madam, be furprized to find me perfift in my Tenderness, when I knew it must be criminal, Arimont being my Brother; but when you reflect with coolness on the principal Causes of Things, you'll find that 'tis much easier to pass from fraternal Friendship to Love, than to change Love into a Tenderness of Blood: Nature, by stirring up our Inclinations, feems to prepare a way for fomething greater; the Prejudice of Infancy alone, puts bounds to it: That Prejudice once overcome, the remaining Fund of Tenderness has but a Step to take, to become Love: Defires

f

t

e

S

h

d

ı,

n

1,

t-A

Desires and Hopes add to it, and nourish it; and this Passion, join'd to the Strength of Blood, becomes so strong, that Reason cannot overcome it, but with the utmost dissiculty; neither have I the Vanity to think that mine has arriv'd to that. I attribute the present state of my Heart only to Heaven, which finding in my Will what I wanted in Power, has been pleased to supply it with a superior Strength, to restore me to my Innocence: But I should not so soon inform you of what I am at present, having still to tell you what I was for

1

2

2

tl

to

re

be

W

tac

the

Ra

his

fei:

Pif

fan

pla

dan

the

off

As

was

he c

the l

ty 1

fome

Lead

a long time.

I past five Months in Sorrow and Affliction, and if I dared to fay it, in Jealoufy; alway believing that some other Object had banished me out of the Heart of Arimont: At the end of that time, they thought themfelves obliged to inform me that Clidanor was dead, and that both Armira and Arimont were ignorant of the Place of my Retreat, and equally made enquiries after it, doubtless with different Intentions. waked my fleeping Vertue, convinc'd that Arimont still loved me, fince he endeavoured to find me out. Jealoufy vanished, and my Reason made me, with terror fee the Danger of falling either into his hands, or those of Armira. I asked Advice of the Lady Abbess, to whose care I was committed: She assured me, she would never deliver me up either to one or the other; that my Father just before his Death, had begg'd her to take as great care of me as of her felf, and had fent her by a fecret conveyance, more than enough to make me easy in the state I was in; but that she did not think proper to keep me with her, because that House was too near Armira, and that sooner or later she would discover me. Therefore to avoid the ill Effects of her hatred, she had resolved to send me to a Sister of hers, who govern'd fuch another House as hers, that she had writ to her to inform her of all the Confequences of the Trust she was going to repose in her, and that she only waited for her Answer before she sent me. she told me was a great Comfort to me, and having tenderly thanked her for her goodness to me, I begg'd

her to continue it, affuring her, that my most earnest Endeavours should be to deserve it. As she had always found me of a gentle Disposition, which had made her treat me in my melancholy Condition, without Rigour; so she made no scruple to believe the Sincerity of my Promises.

I waited with impatience for the Moment which was to carry me from a place inhabited by Armira and Ari-When one day walking in the Gardens belonging to the House, and amusing my self in seeing a Wall rebuilt, which join'd to a Door, that opened upon a great Road, I perceived several Men on horseback going along: As the Door was taken off the Hinges, and the Breach in the Wall very large, they as eafily faw me as I them; upon which, one of them ordered the test to stop- These Words made me resolve to fly. but I could not do it foon enough to prevent two of them from being fo near as to seize me; one of them took me in his Arms, and notwithstanding my Cries. regained the high Road; I heard feveral Pistols go off behind me, and had given over any Hopes of Assistance. when I found him that held me and his Company attack'd by an equal Number of Men. He that was at the head of them, with Pistol in hand, commanded my Ravisher to release me; who answered him by firing his: but having mis'd his Blow, my valiant Deliverer feiz'd on the Bridle of his Horse, and clapping his Pistol close to his Head, dispatched him. He no sooner faw him stagger, than snatching me from him, he placed me before him, making a Sign to his Attendants to follow him: They had engaged the rest of them, but seeing their Leader with his Prey, making off with full speed, they join'd him, and did the same. As for me, their Combat had fo terrified me, that I was in a Swoon when my Deliverer took me in his Arms; he did not endeavour to bring me to my felf, but made the best of his way to a House, which in all probability he was affured of. My Ravishers pursued him for some time, but having lost fight of him, and their Leader being dead, they did not think proper to venture

1

t

e

2

1-

er

·S.

id

of

he

at

n-

g'd

ner

cure another Combat, for Interests entirely indifferent to them: So that the unknown who had freed me, got thither without Danger. I had forgot to tell you Madam, that the Leader of my Ravishers was barefaced, but entirely unknown to me, and that my Deliverer being mask'd, I could not discover who he was. As foon as he was in fafely, he employed all his Cares to fetch me to my felf; in which he fucceeded, and I recovered my Senses: As he cry'd, Olympia, my dear Olympia, am I then once more permitted to fee you! the Sound of his Voice made me open my Eyes, and I knew the unfortunate Arimont. Joy, Fear and Shame, had like to have made me relapse, but making an Effort on my felf, and difentangling my felf from the Arms of Arimont; Add not to the Horrour of our Fate, Sir, (faid I to him) by Transports equally offensive to Honour and Nature; if you would have me take, as an Obligation, the Service you have just done me, convince me that I rather owe it to the Tenderness of a Brother, than to the blind Passion of a Lover; for I cannot think you would take the Title of a Ravisher with regard to me; your Virtue and mine, convinces me of the contrary. You do me justice, (answered he) and tho' I cannot drive from my Heart, Sentiments that make me shudder, yet my Passion does not deprive me of my Reason so far, as to make me desirous of rendering you an Accomplice of my Crime: I don't feek to offend you, but to guard you from an Enemy, which the Laws of Nature prevent my freeing you from. Would to Heaven, I could in every thing observe them. I have neglected nothing these three Months to find out where you were, not with a Defign of entertaining you with a Paffion which we ought for ever to subdue, but to restore you what I can't but know Emilia design'd for you; fince she lest it to me, convinc'd that my Father had it not in his power to do as much for you as he would have done. I was willing to contribute to your Ease in that point, by adding my Estate to what Emilia had left you; and had made all possible Enquiries after you, but to no Effect; when the Day before Yesterday a Man

ti

W

th

ve

to

fo

ing I fa

by

in l

felve

guio

the :

than

trary

to m

reat

Vo

a Man belonging to me, whose fidelity I have experienced, came and gave me notice that Armira had prevailed on her Steward, with the promise of a great Reward, to run away with you; and that he being pretty well acquainted with my Informer, had propos'd to him to be one of them who were to support him in that Enterprize; to which he had confented on purpose that he might have it in his power to ferve me: that he had endeavour'd to have got out of him at what place you was, but that was what the Steward would not discover. assuring him he had not told it to any that was to accompany him, and that he had taken that precaution, that it might not be in the power of any one's indifcretion to prejudice his defign, and that the Execution of it was fix'd for this Day. I gave Heaven thanks for this Discovery; encouraging the Man to be faithful to me: and having told him that I would follow him near enough not to miss of him, he return'd to Armira's Steward. As for me I provided my felf with as many Friends as he had Men; and this morning, having notice that he was fetting out, I went out alone, and repair'd to a neighbouring House where my People waited for me, and from whence I could fee the Road your Ravishers were to take: every thing happened as I intended it should, I saw my Man with the Steward at the head of his Troop: I follow'd with mine, and obser-ved his motions so well, that by By-roads I pursued him to the Cloister, where I saw them stop. As they halted, so did we, but far enough off to prevent their discovering us: I had not waited a quarter of an Hour, when I faw the Steward making off full speed, and my Man by his fide; I made no doubt but that he had got you in his power, so without losing time, we mask'd our felves, and pursued them so diligently, your Cries still guiding us, that at length we overtook you: You know the rest, dear Olympia, and I have nothing more to add, than to affure you, that I will attempt nothing conrary to your Glory, which is a thousand times dearer o me than my own Life, and that my Virtue is as great as my Love. K I could VOL. I.

0

h

.

1.

ıt

u

ut

d

2.

he

ur

lia

ter

ay

an

I could not hear the latter end of Ariment's Discourse without shedding Tears: his Virtue weakned mine, which I believe would have been stronger, had his been less: I would have ceas'd loving him, but apprehended, with dread, his loving me no more; nevertheless I had command enough over myself, to hide from him such extraordinary Sentiments. I thank'd him for the Succour he had given me, and for his Goodness in being willing to provide for me with regard to my Fortune; I begg'd him not to strip himself of his own Estate; that what Emilia had less him, would be sufficient to enable me to spend my Days in a Cloister, and that the last Favour I had to beg of him, was, to carry me back again to that from whence I had been taken.

THE House in which we were, belonging to a Friend of his, one of my Deliverers, he order'd a Coach to be got ready, and puting me into it, himself and his Friends attending on Horse-back, I return'd safe, without any Accident, to the Nunnery. All this Adventure had happen'd in five Hours, fo that I found the House still alarm'd with the loss of me; Arimont led me to the Lady Abbes, who was extremely rejoiced to see I inform'd her of what had pass'd, and found so much Satisfaction in praising Arimont, that I extoll'd his Virtue to her in such a manner, that she easily perceived, he was not so indifferent to me as he ought to have been; nevertheless she thanked him, and praised his Generofity. They then concerted Measures proper to secure to me the Wealth he was defirous of restoring; and the Conversation turned upon Interest entirely, without any mention of the Sentiments of our Hearts; but when we were to part, they then waked with so much Impetuofity, that there was no Mark left of the Virtue I had so must boasted of. Arimont's Despair was so great, that it occasion'd mine; and never was any one so much embarass'd as the Lady Abbels, at feeing the Excess of our Sorrow; but yet she did not fall from her Character, but by Discourses, full

S

fo

ti

bi

of

pu

a I

Mo

me

and

Yea

lity

both

of th

at h

mir'

but time

of true Wildom, calm'd our Transports, Arimont begged her to tell him, where I was to go when I left her . House; but she refus'd him, promising him, that he should hear News of me, through her: Thus we parted between Hope and Fear of never meeting more. The next Day I fet out for the Place where the Sifter to Clidanor's Relation was Governels, and it was there I contracted a Friendship with the amiable Julia, your Niece; the Affection I had for her, made me, without difficulty, consent to be seen by you, the' I knew you came from a Town, where you might have heard mention of me. I was in that House, treated with the same Gentleness, and had the same regard shown me, as at the other: The Lady Abbess alone, knew my Adventures and Birth. But whatever Care was taken to conceal me, Arimont once more discover'd my Place of Refuge; and I was forced to feek a Retreat absolutely unknown, left, being expos'd to the Sight of him, I might lose the Fruit I expected, from the Efforts my reason every Day made on my Tenderness. I left therefore this Nunnery, and shut myself up in a Solitude, where I was well affur'd I should not be sought for; it was a Farm, belonging to a Lady that was retir'd into the House from whence I came; it was inhabited only by the Farmer and his Wife, who rented it of her. This Place feem'd to have been made on purpose to be unknown to the rest of the World: House was in the middle of a thick Forest, more like a Hermitage than a Farm, furrounded with Rocks and Mountains. I repair'd to this Place with two young Women Attendants, that the Lady Abbess had allotted me; and pretending to be a Relation of hers, I spent four Years in this Retreat, with a great deal more Tranquillity than I could have expected. I often heard from both the Houses where I had been; they inform'd me of the Death of Armira, and the Confession she had made at her Death, of the carrying away of Orfames. I admir'd her boundless Ambition, and Arimone's Probity; but what was most surprizing to me, was my own Sentiments: For Madam, Arimont's proceeding with Belifa charm'd

-

1-

ır

bs

eft

1'5

e-

b-

The

ull

charm'd me, nct as an interested Lover, but as a Sister attentive to his Glory: I read his Name in the Letters I received, and could even pronounce it without blushing as I used to do. This Alteration strengthened my Reslections, and I at length repented my having had so long time contrary Sentiments: I gave thanks to Heaven, and finding myself strong enough to persist in my Resolutions, and having nothing more to fear from Armira, I desired to return to the Nunnery where Celia was; but they would not as yet admit me, that I might be still better sortified.

I continued fix Months longer in my Retreat, when, as a last piece of News to crown all, they fent me word that Orsames was returned, and of the Friendship between him and Arimont; and as this took up the time of the latter very much, I might embrace this Opportunity of returning. I readily comply'd, and re-enter'd into my Nunnery with extreme Joy, and I was received with the same: And as Arimont and Clidanor's Relation had fecured to me what Emilia had left, and that I could dispose of it where I pleased, I resolved to bestow it on the Nunnery where I was, and to enter into their way of living, by taking Vows, which might for ever hide me from the rest of the World: I have now pass'd my Year of Probation, during which Time. my Resolution and Reason improved, and I got Strength enough, even to fee the unhappy Arimont, who defir'd it so earnestly, that it was not thought proper to refuse him such a Satisfaction, especially, as there was nothing to be feared on my fide I receiv'd him as a Brother. who was entirely dear to me, and to whom I was infinitely obliged; but I did not dare express too much Tenderness, lest I should have given him an Opportunity to have shown his. He saw the Constraint I put upon myself, and regulating his Behaviour accordingly, he hid from me, as much as possible, the Affliction of his Soul: He told me the History of Orsames and Julia, and I entertain'd him with the Satisfaction I enjoy'd in my Retreat: Thus our Interview pass'd in a mutual Confidence in each other, notwithstanding the Con-

t

ar

ta

an

go

of

It i

Ex

wh

Ari

hea

is d

pou

Rea

fent

ness

Wit

Confirmint we both put upon ourselves. Ariment defired me to let him know the Day I was to make my Vows on; which I promised him, and so we parted.

AS the part I acted was very proper for me, as well in regard to the Misfortune of my Birth, as to the Error I had been guilty of; fo I should have been very well pleased, if my Brother would have entred into some Engagement, which might have taken from him, as well as me, all past remembrance of our unhappy Adventures; but it was not decent for me to propole fuch a thing to him, it might have drawn upon me an Answer perhaps offensive to my Intentions, and I was not fo well affured of myfelf, but that I apprehended, his Refusal might either give me Satisfaction, or else his Consent be an Affliction to me: So I got his Relation to propose it to him, and she even offer'd him a very advantageous Match. But he begg'd her not to press him on that Head; Content yourself, Madam, (faid he to her) with what Reason has made me do, in relation to Olympia; my Heart cannot admit of any other Object, I admire her Virtue, and esteem her a thousand times the more for it, I praise her Change, and her Resolution; but it is impossible for me to imitate her, all that I can do, is not to let her discover any Tokens of my Despair. This is all that could be got from him. I was extremely touch'd at the Situation his Mind was in; but as the State of mine was a Work of five Years, my Concern did not retard my Resolution. It is now eight Days fince I put my happy Defign in Execution, by dedicating myself for ever to him, on whom alone depends the Felicity of Mankind. I gave Arimont notice of it, according to my Promise; but hearing no News of him, I apprehend fomething that is dreadful: I pray incessantly to Heaven for him, and pour forth my most ardent Vows for the Return of his Reason and Tranquillity.

YOU see, Madam, the State of my Heart at prefent; you have known it so full of Grief and Uneasiness, that I thought myself obliged to acquaint you with the Alteration; at the same time assuring you, that

there

there is not the least in the Esteem and Friendship with which you have inspired

OLYMPIA.

I don't believe (faid Urania, feeing Felicia bad done reading) there was ever any Adventure more surprizing than this of Olympia. It is the more so (added Florinda) because it inspires us with compassionate Admiration. True (faid Camilla) fo much Virtue shines throughout it, notwithstanding the most passionate and least pardonable Passion, that we cannot pity Olympia and Arimont as two unfortunate Lovers. I am fo affected with it. (laid Felicia) that I almost accuse Fate with Injuffice; I would have given any thing, that they had at last proved not Brother and Sister. I was in hopes that it might have ended so, (reply'd Urania:) But as Olympia does not relate a Fiction, we must be contented with the Truth of it as it is. What troubles me most (faid Camilla) is Arimont's Death; it is plain Olympia does not know of it, because she takes no notice of it, and I am pierced with Grief, when I think of the Heart-breaking News that will be to her; but I cannot comprehend, why she defired Urania should be informed of her Adventures. Her Reason is very easy to be guess'd, (reply'd she) Olympia knows of my Intimacy with Belifa, that Arimont being at her House, I might with ease find an Opportunity to tell him of what I knew concerning her: the fear of expressing too much Sensibility, prevented her mentioning it in her Narration. As for informing her of his Death, it must be done by somebody else, for I shall not charge myfelf with so melancholy a Commission.

PERHAPS (faid Felicia) Olympia had that in view, but I rather believe she had some stronger Motive: For knowing Urania to be an Acquaintance of Belisa, she thought it very probable, that she might know Arimont's History, and consequently her pretended Crime; which made her be willing to inform her of the

the Truth of the Matter, that the might recover the Esteem, so extraordinary a Passion might have made her forfeit. The Circumstances (reph'd Urania) take off from the Horrour of it, and I think Olympia as worthy of Admiration in her Change, as the was of Pity, where There has been fuch she was blinded with her Love. Passions heretofore, (added Florinda) but they could only raise up Indignation, as they owed their Birth to Vice. There is fomething in this natural, and yet uncommon. that we hear it without Horror, and can't help being touch'd at it. Here you see the Strength of Virtue, (Said Felicia. Yet Said Camilla) what now appears to be a monstrous Crime, was in former times the Custom. The Egyptians thought no Alliances so agreeable, as what were in their own Families, and great Numbers of their

Kings were married to their Sisters.

WHAT you say, is very true, (faid Felicia;) but as there is no Law, or Religion, but what Time refines, under the Reign of Ptolemy the Great, the same People detested what their Predecessors allowed of; that Prince having a long time, winked at the wicked Inclinations of Ceraunus, his eldest Son, could not stifle the Horror, his ravishing the Princess his Sister filled him with: and this last Crime determined him in the Resolution of crowning Ptolemy Philadelphus, his second Son, during his Life-time. It is certain (faid Camilla) that most of those who have made Laws, have rather follow'd their Passions than Justice. Ambition, Hatred, and Love, have been the Law-givers among Men. I don't condemn your Idea, (reply'd Urania) but as there have been Men truly wife, whose Conduct has been entirely regulated by Justice and Equity, we must listen to what they have prescribed, and not hearken to those who have strayed from the Paths they had shown them. This is what ought to be (faid Florinda) but when the Laws in force are found repugnant to our Inclinations, we then look up to past Ages, for favourable Examples that may authorize our Passions and Weaknesses. Have not the Heathens great Reason to believe that very thing was allowable in them, in reading the Works of Ovid.

Ovid, and may not they with Justice imagine, that the Disorderliness of the Gods excuses that of Men: This might have been, (answered Felicia) if the Heathens had been Masters of that Understanding, they have boasted since; but they had enough, especially in the time of that illustrious Roman, to know that his Metamorphoses contain'd divine Morals, and that in playing upon their Gods, he ridiculed much more the Credulity of Men. Now you have mention'd Ovid, (interrupted Camilla) I must read a Letter directed to him: I don't know whether it is a Translation, or an Invention, but I think it worthy of your Attention. I had it from a Person of Learning, who very much esteem'd it, This is it, (added she,)

CIPARISSA to OVID.

Am surprized, Ovid, that so fine an Understanding and sublime a Genius as yours, should make Gods more vicious than Men. If it is design'd as a Satyr on the Worship that is paid them at Rome and in Greece, I do not think it becomes a Roman Knight to censure his Religion, only to show us the extent and depth of his Wit. Cannot you give us more venerable Divinities than those of your Metamorphoses? But especially ought you not to be favourable to your own sentiments in the Fable of Venus? Is it possible, that so great a Man as Ovid, who so well understands the Art of Pleasing, and has so perfectly well treated on that of Lowing, should make the Mother of Lowe, the Divinity of his imaginary Heaven, the most abandon'd of her Sex? Would not your Pen have acquired as much Glory, in speaking the Truth? Or at least, Probabilities were the Charms of the Fable requisite towards enchanting us! Why did not you rather pretend that Venus was Daughter to one of the first Kings of the Earth, that the Men of that Age having nothing but the Dictates of Nature, were ignorant of what Choice or a Tafte was; but that gratifying their Necessities without Delicacy, like the Brutes they were at War with, mixing without Distinction,

g

R

m

A

at

20

w

the

ref

bea

tha

an

tha

tion, and multiplying blindly, the Fathers did not known their Children, nor the Women their Husbands. This Venus, whom Heaven had endowed with a most divine Beauty, finding in berself different Notions than were in her Cotemporaries, had formed the design of teaching them a Union much more perfect than what they had. That this Princess, inspired by the supreme Beings, had assembled together the Women that possessed the most Charms. and that knowing her own Sex more easy to be persuaded than the Men, had began publishing her Precepts to them, convinced that Men should soon learn, if they would but give themselves the trouble of instructing them. That Princess set forth the Horror of giving themselves up to the Laws of Nature, without the Heart's being any ways concerned, which being the noblest part of Men, ought to govern all the Actions of their Lives : that fince that inspired them with Courage, Generosity, and a Thirst for Fame, it might also give them a softer Passion, which would compleat their Felicity. In order to which, they must each of them make a Choice, but with Caution and Taste, governed by the natural Sympathy, that should make them incline to one Object sooner than another; that this Sympathy would soon form Sentiments, which should be called Love, which Love would produce Delicacy, which was alone the Source of all Pleasures. That she imagined Wit, and Beauty, Sufficient to captivate those they should pitch on; with which Assistance, they would give more certain and lively Wounds to the Men, than their Arrows did to the Brutes. That if the Men should not approve of this Union, they should immediately refuse them their Company, persuaded that since the World could not subfift without them, they would be forced to obey what Laws they should please to lay on them, rather than not possess them. That these Lessons, being often repeated, had been attended with as sudden an effect as Venus bad promised berself; and in concert with ber beautiful Disciples, they attacked the Men with Charms that fired their Souls, who found themselves animated with an Ardour not for Glory or Ambition, but with something that comprehended both those Passions: That the same Sym-K 5 pathy

pathy governing their Hearts, as well as they that attacked them, each made their Choice according as they had been wounded; from which moment, Mortals began to know no greater Felicity than Loving, and being Beloved. That this Princefs Venus, being Inventress of this delicate Notion, which we had named Love, was looked upon as the Mother of it, and of the Graces, because she was affifted by the most beautiful Women of her time. this mutual Engagement had been found so beautiful, that they who embraced it, made a God of it, with a Bandage before its Eyes, to show that it is a Sentiment, the Force of which is invincible; and made a Goddess of her, that had first drawn the Heart out of the Chaos it was wrapped in. By this probable Story, O gallant Ovid, you would have made the Deity you have so often facrificed, to be respected; and perhaps the Delicacy would have had such an effect upon you, as to prevent your being the most inconstant of Men. If you could have been a Lover, without being a Debauchee, you would have formed a Venus, and Mother of Love, without painting her vices. Forgive, illustrious Roman, the Criticism of a Woman, whom you have not scorned to teach; and who has, by reading your diwine Works, become more learned and nice, than by all the Care that Augustus and Livia took of ber Education.

THIS Work (faid Urania,) is of a very fingular Goust, the Idea of it appears to me to be entirely new; she that composed it, seems to accuse Owid for sollowing his own Temper more than Reason, and would persuade us that in all Writings, there enters a vast deal of the Humours and Inclinations of the Author. It is impossible it should be otherwise, (answer'd Felicia:) Yet, when a Writer describes Ambition, Cruelty, or Love; it does not follow of certain consequence, that he himself is ambitious, cruel, or in love. No certainly, (said Camilla, smiling) for I have very often wrote Verses extremely tender, yet love nothing. This Proof (reply'd Florinda) is not sufficient, your Verses show the Disposition of your Mind, tho' it has met with no worthy Object;

t

O

je

n

Object; which we may reasonably imagine is the reason. you do not employ the Stock of Tenderness that is in your Soul. It is true, (faid Urania) that we do sometimes discover our felves in our Writings, but it is not a general Rule: There are Men who know perfectly well how to describe beautiful Actions, without being capable of performing them. An Author often attributes to his Hero, Virtues he knows nothing of, yet if I had the Talent of Writing, I should sooner lay open, and describe my own Sentiments, than to owe to my Invention what my Heart is ignorant of. There are few People of that Character, (reply'd Camilla;) we every day meet with Numbers, who pretend to be excessively Modest, in regard to their Wit, Beauty or Talents; yet with a great deal of boldness make Elogiums on their Hearts: if one were to liften to them, they are all generous, good-natur'd, fincare, faithful; in fhort, endow'd with all the Qualities that we know they ought: to have: when no body allows them, but themselves. I find (faid Urania) we have put Camilla into a Humour to moralize, and that we infenfibly forget, it is time to go to Supper. Saying this, the led her Friends into the Hall, who placed themselves at Table. Supper being over, they refumed their Walk, and usual Conversation.

I think (faid Camilla) a fine Night is preferable to the finest Day. So do 1, (reply'd Urania) but I am surprized to find you of that Opinion; your Heart and Mind being free from all Engagements. I thought the Moon and Stars had been admir'd only by those in love. That Stock of Tendernels (refum'd Camilla, fmiling) with which you just now reproach'd me, may be, perhaps, the occasion of it. I am persuaded indeed (cry d Florinda) that when the Heart is in that Situation Urania speaks of, Night has Charms which are not to be found in Day; the Soul recollects its Vigour without being taken off, or distracted — When one loves tenderly, that is certainly the best time to think of the beloved Object. Ah! (rejoin'd Urania) my dear Florinda there is no time fix'd for that. ____ The dazling Glories of the Sun

Sun, or the fost gentle Shades of Night, are equally employ'd by those truly touch'd with that engrossing Pasfion. Nothing can be more certain than this, ladded Felicia;) when we are affected with a piercing Grief, or great Tenderness, the Imagination is taken up with it both night and day, and sometimes too we are so lost in Contemplation, we know not the Difference between them; - fo little is any thing else capable of interrupting it. This is as much as to tell us (faid Camilla, embracing Urania and Felicia) the Situatien of both your Minds; but I hope, a happy Return of Orophanes and Thelamont will foon permit you to taste the Pleasures of both Night and Day: in the mean time, I advise you to take the Repose I wish you. I find (faid Urania, (miling) the indifferent Camilla is inclined to go to bed, and only invites us to take the Repose she wants herself. You are in the right (added Florinda) how great an Admirer soever she may pretend to be of the Night. I believe, she had much rather enjoy the Beauties of it asleep, than waking. However that be, (reply'd that agreeable Lady) we will not carry our Reflections any farther; for, I am fure Urania is tired with Talking and Hearing, it is time to leave her at liberty, to enjoy her own Thoughts. I never am happier than when with my Friends, (faid Urania); but I think, at present, we will come into your Proposal. At these words, they all walk'd back to the House; Urania and Felicia waited on Camilla and Florinda to their Apartment; and afterwards, retiring to their own, pass'd the Night with the pleasing hopes, that Thelamont and Orophanes would foon, by their Presence, restore that Joy to their Hearts, which their Absence had deprived tham of.



THE

SIXTH DAY.

LEEP did not take fo entire a Dominion over the four beautiful Friends, as to make them rife later than usual. *Urania* and *Felicia* were scarce out of their Apartments, before they perceived *Florinda* and coming to enjoy the finest Morning in the

Camilla coming to enjoy the finest Morning in the World; they repaired to the Banks of the River, and sollowed the Course of it a long time, discoursing of common things, which occasionally presented themselves to their view.——But when the Soul is naturally inclined to great Things, it never wants Opportunities to exert itself——Florinda observing the beautiful Meads, that bordered the other side of the River, covered with Sheep, those meek and innocent Creatures, feeding in Tranquility, under the eye of a Shepherd, and the guard of his Dog; cry'd out in a fort of Rapture, How happy would Mankind be, if they had Leaders as watchful of their Necessities and Safety! and how great would be the Felicity of Princes, if their Subjects lived in the same Union, Peace

and Concord, that these Animals do! - This Reflection (answer'd Urania) is wife and judicious, and puts me in mind of a Passage I read last night, in Dennis of Halicarnassus: he says, that a Deputy from the Dalmatians, named Batto, being fent to Rome, to treat with the Emperor Tiberius, on the Revolt of Dalmatia, was asked by that Prince, Why those Nations so much endeavoured to shake off the Roman Yoke? Cafar (anfwer'd Batto) I will fatisfy your Curiofity with all the Frankness of a Dalmatian Soldier, who knows not how to disguise the Truth. The Romans are alone the Cause of the frequent Revolts of our Provinces; for instead, of fending us a wife, prudent, and courageous Shepherd to lead our Flock, and Dogs to defend them, they only fend us ravaging Wolves, to murder and tear us to pieces: This has made our Despair often change us from Lambs, to roaring Lions, who have fometimes devour'd the Roman Eagle. It is natural (faid Felicia) to defire to shake off Chains that are too heavy. Slavery is of itself grievous enough, the Imposers of it need not add to the weight of it: In my opinion, a Prince cannot shew Humanity enough to People, over whom he reigns only by right of Conquest. Thus acted Julius Cafar, (added Camilla) he made fuch modest use of his Victory, that the Conquered were often as well contented as the Conquerors. This Gentleness gain'd him fuch numbers of Friends, and so considerably augmented his Party, that he overcame every thing that opposed him; and nothing but Treason could have made that great Man fall; a Treason so fatal to the Actors in it, that they all died foon after it, of a violent Death. It is certain (faid Florinda) that Cæfar was one of the greatest Men among the Ancients; and I can't conceive, how any one can place Alexander before him. Alexander (interrupted Felicia) under the eyes of Leonidas, his Governour, and Aristotle, his Preceptor, was just, mild, temperate, generous, and so liberal, that he gave away every thing in his power: I have read, that Leo. nidas telling him, one day, that if he went on in his Liberalities, he would leave himself nothing; Fear it not,

not, (reply'd that Monarch) I have an inexhaustible Treafure, that will always supply me with sufficient to acquit my felf of the Promises I have made to Aristotle. Yet (faid Urania) after his Conquests, from being Wise and Virtuous, he became Debauch'd, and Cruel enough, to kill with his own Hands his dearest Friends, abandoning himself to the most detestable Vices, exposing some to wild Beasts, and puting others to death on the least Suspicion, without having any regard to those to whom he was the most obliged. The Mourning that he enjoin'd for the Death of Hepheftion, which he made extend to the vilest Animals, show'd his Vice and Folly, in its utmost Extent. On the contrary, Julius Cafar always posses'd the Virtues that Alexander was once adorn'd with. This last resum'd his Virtue only at his Death, Cafar never laid it aside: He had so few human Infirmities, or at least, so well conceal'd them, that his greatest Enemies could not find enough. to tarnish his Glory. The Greatest Pleasure He could have, was, in rendering others Happy; and in proportion, as Fortune declared it self on his behalf, he made: his Friends partake with him, and even fought them out in their most hidden Retirements. Alexander vaunted, that he held Fortune in Chains. Cafar knew her, and mistrusted her, aiming at the accomplishment of his Designs with Deliberation, not being willing to expose himself to the Caprices of so uncertain a Goddess. I find (faid Urania) that our Conversation is not like to end here, therefore let us take our Places, 'till the Sun and Dinner-time interrupt us.

EVERY body being therefore seated, Florinda, who, by her Reslection, had given birth to this Discourse, turning herself to Urania; You see (said she) the effect of your Presence; associating with you makes us endeavour, even to think as you do: since my being here, my Mind aims at nothing but what may improve it. What you say (reply'd Urania) is very much to my advantage; but I should be very much concern'd if you thought I intended so much to consine your Imaginations, as not to let you say, or think of any

thing,

thing, but what favours of Learning; you know me well enough, to be fenfible, that there is nothing I fo much endeavour to avoid, as to be thought to aim at the Character of being learned: I am not so, but I endeavour to inform my felf; and if I had not found you in a humour to amuse your selves with exalted Matters, I should have endeavour'd to have diverted your Minds from any thing that might have fatigu'd them. Thereis no need (answer'd Felicia) for your justifying your felf thus; we take great pleasure in shewing, that our Ideas are conformable to yours: Florinda is, I am fure of my opinion; fince, by her Reflection, she drew you into repeating so curious a Passage; and Camilla has show'd the Brightness of her Genius, in the disference she has remark'd between Casar and Alexander. As for me (faid Camilla) I know very well that I am not learned, neither have I the Ambition of appearing fo; but I give up my felf with Attention to what I read, that I may remember it again on Occasion, and make Reflections on it, according to my Capacity: as for example, I think I can never make enough on the Ruin of so many great Empires, the Names of which are so much celebrated in History; and yet there is now no other Remains of them: their Change of Masters has been their Ruin: the Ambition of some, and the Weakness of others, have occasioned those Revolutions, which have at length reduced them to nothing. Arbactus having exterminated Sardanapalus, King of the Syrians, transfer'd the Empire to the Medes: Cyrus transported it from the Medes to the Persians; and Alexander, from the Persians to the Macedonians. Thus in feveral Ages happen'd these different Changes, which being attended with that of their Customs, Manners and Religions, have quite extinguish'd even the Names of those that were once so renowned, The Romans (faid Florinda) had a much more refined piece of Policy, they always depriv'd of their Dignities, all the States and Kingdoms they could join to their own Dominions, leaving the Name of King to none,

tı

h

W

th

A

the

the

iny

fift

dep

Bel Eg

but their most intimate Allies; which was not a very glorious Title for them, for the least Roman valued himfelf far above the greatest Monarch. What happen'd to Ptolemy, firnamed the Piper, (added Urania) is a Proof of what Florinda fays: This Ptolemy was Father of the famous Cleopatra, and was driven from his Dominions, by a general Revolt of his Subjects; this Prince having the good fortune to escape, took the Resolution of going to Rome, to beg their Affiftance. In going thither he touched at Rhodes, where he learn'd, that Cato was lately arriv'd; he tent a Compliment to him, and begg'd the Favour of an Interview. Cato fent him back word, that he might come to him, for his House was always open to those who were in Alliance, or had any Affairs to transact with the Roman Republick. The King was furpriz'd at so rough an Answer, and was for fome time, in doubt what he should do; but his Interest at length, determining him, he went to Cato: But his Astonishment was very much increas'd, when he heard that Roman, without so much as rising, ask him if he came to Cato, or to a Roman Senator. The greatness of Ptolemy's Surprize, made him for some time filent. This Prince, accustomed to see every body on their Knees who spoke to him, thought it very extraordinary, that a Man plain dress'd, and who shew'd no Marks of that Grandeur, which the Romans fo well knew how to dazle the Eyes of Strangers with, should treat him in that manner. Nevertheless he reply'd, that he came as an Ally of the Romans, to see a great Man, whose Reputation was spread all over the Earth. that alone (interrupted the fierce Senator) and come to the Alliance. Ptolemy was almost disconcerted at this Answer; but at length told him, that he was an Ally of the Romans, and that that Alliance had been sworn to on the Altar of Jupiter Capitolinus, which had rendred it inviolable; that he was going to Rome to demand Affistance from the Senate, against his Subjects, that had deposed him, and placed his eldest Son in his Throne. Believe me, Ptolemy (cry'd Cato) turn back again to Egypt, I'll embark with you, and will my felf alone,

re-establish you: But if you go to Rame, to Pompey's House, where, I know, your Lodging is appointed, you will be the Prey of the different Parties that will be form'd on your Affair. 'Tis known, that you are powerful in ready Money, and the Corruption of most of the Senators, have made them already look on your Treafures as their own: You must, in Person, sollicit from Door to Door, and debase the Royal Majesty; and after these Submissions, and Expence, you will be at last obliged to return, without effecting any thing. Ptolemy could not but admire that Great Man, his Counsel was prudent, and he inclin'd to follow it: But the Persons that Pompey had placed about him, determined to go on to Rome, which he had reason to repent, for every thing that Cato foretold, happen'd. Judge by this Paffage (continued Urania) in what manner the Romans were wont to treat Kings. There are great Numbers of the like Examples, (said Felicia;) but to return to what Camilla said, on the Revolutions of Empires: I believe, their Ruin is always occasioned by the want of a lawful Heir. The Dominions that a Prince possesses in Right of Conquest or Election, cannot be so well supported, as those that are Hereditary. If an Empire be invaded by force of Arms, another Conquetor feeks to destroy the first; thus successively the People become a Prey to the most fortunate Conqueror. If it is by Election, the different Parties of the Pretenders cause a Trouble difficult to be calmed; he that is excluded, never defifts from endeavouring to supplant him that is chosen: which tumultuous Dissensions must infallibly destroy the most flourishing Empires. Instead of which, Hereditary Kingdoms support themselves by the number of their Princes, who are by birth alone called up to the Throne. Then you are of Plata's Opinion (faid Florinda) who fays, that every Change in a State is to be fear'd, whether it is by Conquett or Election. may therefore boldly conclude, that Hereditary States are the most permanent; fince when a lawful Heir fucceeds, the whole Kingdom submits, and acknowledges him without any dispute,. IT

t

1

V

77

A

W

D

of

ma

an

Gec

aa

Ser

Em

pre

war

VEL

IT is true, (added Camilla) that elective Kingdoms are subject to great Revolutions, witness what has happened in our time to Poland. We have fince the Death of John Sobieski, feen that Kingdom become a Prey to Strangers; the Germans, Swedes, and Muscowites, have ravaged those beautiful Provinces, and have, in their turns, look'd upon them as an Enemy's Country. Infomuch, that Poland may be now look'd for even in Poland herself. Whereas, had they had an affured Succeffor, there would have been no door left open to all those Pretenders, nor no room for their Cabals and Intrigues. Alexander (Said Urania) being on his Deathhed, answered his Courtiers, when they asked him who should succeed him, The most worthy. Then Self-Love shewed itself, each thought himself the designed Person, fome endeavoured to gain the Soldiers, others the great Men and the People; but the Instantit was known that Alexander had given the Royal Ring to Perdiceas, all their caballing stopt. The Romans (faid Felicia) made Demi-gods of those Emperors that left them a lawful Successor; and I find the Imperial Constitutions have wisely established the Election of a King of the Romans, who is the appointed Successor to the Empire. Antiently (a ded Florinda) the Persians did not suffer their King to go in Person on any warlike Expedition, without first appointing who should succeed him. via, (said Urania) had the Address to conceal the Death of Augustus so well, that Tiberius was in possession of the Empire before that Loss was known. The Roman Senate concealed that of the Emperor Claudius, and affembled every day on pretence of praying to the Gods for the Health of that Prince; but in reality, to secure the Empire to his Successor. Queen Tanaquilla (added Camilla) conceal'd the Death of Tarquin, till Servius was install'd King of the Romans.

ALL this proves (faid Urania) that Hereditary Empires have, and always will support themselves in prejudice to all others. Saying thus, they walked towards the House, and being come into the Hall, and every thing ready to be served up, they placed themselves

r

.

P

0

es.

C-

es

at Table. After the Repast, Urania asked Camilla jestingly, if the was of a Humour to go to the Library, That beautiful Lady answered her in the same Tone. that, that Day reading would be agreeable to her, and that she should not want a rural Feast to prevent her being melancholy. So faying, they entred the Library, where they resum'd their usual Entertainment, ter some time spent in silence, Florinda breaking it the first, I cannot enough admire (faid she) the Confidence of Charles the Fifth, and the Moderation of Francis the First, when the Emperor pass'd thro' France to suppress the Rebellion in Ghent. The History of our Nation, which I have met with, has called it to my mind. 'Tis indeed (faid Urania) a very remarkable Passage: That Emperor ask'd leave of the King to pass through his Dominions; he obtain'd it, and when he was at Paris, it was represented to the King, that he ought to lay hold of the opportunity of revenging himself on that Prince, who had feveral times broke his Faith, in the Treaties that had been made between them; particularly in that relating to the Investiture of the Dutchy of Milan, which belong'd so justly to France. Francis the First, knew all the Importance of that Affair; but he knew better that the Royal Word was facred; and repulfing fuch Counfels, he ordered them to mention it no more. Pledg'd Faith ought always to be regarded, (faid Felicia) thro' that the Romans posses'd the greatest Empire in the World; their Friends and Allies were fo fatisfied with the exact Regard they had to their Treaties, that their Word was sufficient to them; all forts of Treason were detestable to them. The Faliscans found it sufficiently, for whilst the Romans were befieging their City, a School Master contrived to lead the Children of the principal Men of the City into the Roman Camp. The Novelty of fuch a Baseness surpriz'd them, and they so much abhorred it, that immediately they ordered the Arms of the Traitor to be ty'd, gave each of the Scholars Rods, and bid them whip him back to the City, and return to their Parents. They did so accordingly, and in so rigorous a manner, that the

Page 236

y e n

y

Vota!t





the Wretch died under their Blows, as they enter'd the City. This Generosity of the Romans touch'd the Faliscans so sensibly, that the next Day, on honourable Terms, they submitted themselves to the Romans. Scipio (added Camilla) having met and taken a Carthaginian Vessel richly laden, the Captain of which, telling him that he was carrying the Ambassadors, and the Presents which the Commonwealth was fending to Greece, he let them go, tho' he thought it was a Pretence; chusing rather to lose his Booty, than run the risque of violating the Rights of Nations in the Persons of Ambassadors, tho' he believ'd them to be feign'd ones. Cafar Augustus (faid Florinda) might have chastised Caracolas, the most famous robber of his time, and for whose Head there was a Reward put out; but he having the Temerity to deliver himself up to Augustus himself, and to ask the promised Reward, that Prince, who found fomething great in what he had done, order'd the Money to be paid him, and gave him his Life: thinking he ought to recompence the Cosidense he had placed in

THE famous Pirate Calicratus (faid Felicia) refused a confiderable Sum of Money, that was offer'd him to kill a Man to whom he had given his Protection. Since there is no body (faid Urania) who does not endeavour to be believ'd in what he fays, much more ought a Prince; he who ought to have more Honour in his Soul, and Truth in his Mouth than any of his Subjects; if he were allowed to promise and not observe, who could be simple enough to give credit to him? He that religiously keeps his Word, obliges the Person with whom he treats to do the same; he that breaks it on the contrary, deserves the same to be done by him. In vain would Princes bind their Subjects by Oaths of Allegiance, in vain would they conclude Treaties with their Allies; all these Precautions would be useless, if they did not punctually keep their own Words. Contracts are in Justice relative, the two Contractants ought reciprocally to execute the Articles agreed on, the Engagement is otherwise void. Much more ought a Prince

a Prince, whose Presence supplies all other Solemnities, whose Word is Law, and whose Letters-Patents give full Assurance. How much stronger does an Oath bind him? He cannot infringe it, without particularly offending the Author of his Being, who is Truth itself, and whom Kings ought to imitate, fince they reprefent him here below. Doubtles (faid Felicia) God has made Agreements with Men, which he has exactly observ'd; nay he has often testify'd how much he was offended, at their not observing their Promises. Children of Saul put to death the Gibeonites, contrary to the Faith that Joshua bad given them: God revenged this in afflicting Ifrael with a Famine for the space of three Years; and tho', according to Human Laws, the Promise of Joshua ought not to have been binding, being extorted by an Artifice; yet having been given under the Seal of God: it was become facred, authentick and inviolable. These are great Examples (faid Camilla) and noble Lessons for such as falsify their Promifes.

If Men, in every thing, observ'd that Golden Rule, to do as they would be done unto, (added Florinda) they would not need Examples, nor Laws; in their own Bosoms would they find what they ought to do, without having recourse to Laws established by others: But fince it is not so, and there is a Necessity for Laws, I think they, who violate them, cannot be too severely punished. You are a Roman, in that point, (reply'd Urania;) that Famous Nation never failing to punish, with the utmost Rigour, the Violation of their Laws.

2

n

a

h

d

b

a

fi

di

W

ri

re

th

W

hi

D

A Prince is obliged (faid Felicia) to chastize the Wicked, when they are found out; if he forgives, or winks at them, he is guilty, towards God and Man, of the Crimes they shall afterwards commit: for this reason, were the Axes and Rods carry'd before the Roman Emperors and Confuls; that they might, by them, be put in mind of their duty, and keep the World in awe. During the Censorship of Cato (faid Florinda) the Artificers were always employ'd, without daring to quit their Shops, till the Hours for work were over, for fear

of meeting that rigid Cenfor, who, Day and Night, observed both the Little and the Great ones; and when he found them in a Fault, he treated the Patricians in the same manner as the Meanest of the People: markable Example for those in Authority! Seneca fays (added Urania) that he who can prevent a Mischief. and does not, is as much guilty of it, as he that commits it. But yet (faid Camilla) too great Severity in a Prince is a Fault. Too great Indulgence (cry'd Florinda) is a much greater. Was not the Roman Empire running to Ruin, by the Disorders that the Goodness, or rather the Indolence of the Emperor Pertinax fuffer'd to be introduc'd? and what would have been the Consequence of it, had not the severe Alexander, who succeeded him, remedied them, by restoring the Laws to their full Vigour, and putting them in force? Cicero maintains (added Urania) that nothing is fo offensive to the Good, as to fee the Wicked supported; and that nothing fo much encourages the committing of Crimes, as Impunity. What happened at Rome (faid Felicia) under the Pontificate of Innocent XI may prove what we have been faying; his Predecessors had, for a long time, neglected to clear the Province of Romania, of an infinite number of those fort of Robbers, whom the Italians call Sgherri, whose Profession it is, to lend their hands to all forts of Crimes, and particularly to Murders. The Italians are naturally inclin'd to Vengeance, but, to fatisfy it, feldom care for running any Danger; and therefore make use of a third Hand: You may eafily imagine those Ministers of Iniquity are most abandon'd Villains, fince they lend their Hands to any one, without distinction. The Nobility, aiming at being formidable, keep in pay great Numbers of these Sgherri, which makes the Governors of Provinces, who are but for a certain time, tolerate these Broods of Murderers, for fear of irritating the Nobles who support Romania suffered prodigiously through these. Wretches, when Innocent XI being sensible of it, thought himself obliged, in Duty, to apply a Remedy to these Disorders, and pitch'd upon Cardinal Cibe for that Legateship s

.

15

gateship: He sent for him, and told him, that knowing him to be a Prince by Birth, and of consequence incapable of Fear, or fordid Interest, which oftentimes ties the Hands of those in Authority, and blunts the Sword of Justice, he begg'd him to accept of that Government, and to free the Holy Chair from the Scandal that from thence reflected on it; affuring him that he would endow him with a Power so unlimited, in the Execution of the severest Justice, that no Interest or Recommendation should suspend, or interfere with his Judgments. The Cardinal, who was of a mild and gentle Disposition, would rather have excused himself from accepting of this Commission: But seeing that the Pope gave it, attended with Conditions that had never been granted to any of his Predecessors, he accepted of it, and repair'd to Ravenna, the Capital of the Province. The Magistrates, and Nobility, coming to congratulate him on his Arrival, the Cardinal told them, in a weak and feeble Tone, that he was forry he was pitch'd upon to fill a place, the Authority of which might have been much better exercised by some other; that he was weak, both in Body and Mind, that he lov'd Peace and Quietness, that he should refer every thing to their Management, only begg'd them to have God before their Eyes, in the Execution of Juftice. The Inhabitants of Ravenna were charm'd, at having a Legate fo humble and gentle; the Banditti in particular, rejoiced at the Impunity they promis'd themselves, under so mild a Government. But the artful Legate, had no sooner dismis'd the Magistrates and Nobility, than fending for the Barigello, or Captain of the Archers, he told him, with a refolute and bold Voice, that the first Person guilty of Murder, or any other Crimes, that he suffer'd to escape, he should anfwer it with his Life; and that he would infallibly hang him, if he was guilty of Neglect, or Collufion, with any one whatever. The Barigello represented to him, that if it happen'd, as was the Custom, that the Persons accus'd should be pardon'd, by the Intercession of the Nobility, he should certainly, by some or other

t

21

th

R

of

th

of them, be affaffinated; the Cardinal affur'd him. that he would take fuch Care, that no hurt should happen to him, for doing his Duty: and fo dismis'd him. without giving him leave to answer. Three Days afterwards a Man was affaffinated; the Barigelle did as he ought, the Murderer not so much as absconding, incertain Confidence of Impunity. The Cardinal was immediately furrounded by the Nobility, who begg'd his Pardon for a Man, who, they all affur'd him, had not given the Blow 'till he was forced to it, by the intolerable Outrages he received from his Adversary. heard coolly, and with Patience, all that could be faid in behalf of the Murderer, and answered them mildly, that he was as forry as they were for the Accident; but that the Pope having commanded him to execute Justice, he could not prevent the Law taking its Course; so sent the Offender to the Gibbet.

THE Intercessors took Patience, this first time, flattering themselves, that their new Legate had done this by way of Example, on his first entring into his Office, and that another time, he would be more tractable. Soon after, a fecond Murder was committed, the guilty Person taken up and thrown into Irons; the Intercessors renew'd the Attack, but could, by all their Prayers, only obtain a Delay for a few Days, during which, they had recourse to the Pope, to beg the Pardon of an only Son, who was (they faid) the Support of an afflicted Mother, who begg'd her Son's Life; work'd up, by the Fire of his Youth, into a Passion, which had unfortunately, and contrary to his Intentions, caused the Death of a Villain, who had deferv'd the greatest Punishments, and had, unprovok'd, attack'd him first. The Pope heard all, but told them, Justice was necesfary, to preferve Order and Tranquillity; and forbad any body to speak to him any more on the behalf of the Criminal, or of any other, in the Legateship of Ravenna. These two Executions so exasperated those of Ravenna, that resolving to try their Strength with the Legate, they every Day committed new Diforders; VOL. I. But

d

d

of

d

y

1-

n,

to

ne

on

of

But Cardinal Cibo, without being discompos'd, executed, with Rigour, the Offenders. Almost all the Nobility were involved in the Crimes of these Wretches: the Executioner was fo much employ'd, that scarce a Day past, but three or four were seen hanging at a time. to the great Astonishment of the People, who had never feen so much Severity: Here it was so usefully employ'd, that not one of those wicked Race of Men could be seen, either Night or Day, in the City. the Cardinal's Zeal did not stop here, for being informed, that great Numbers of them retir'd, every Night, to a certain Inn in the open Country, not daring to appear in Ravenna, he gave fecret Orders, that he might be supported in his Design, and repair'd to the Place, disguis'd like a Country Curate; he enter'd it at Midnight, begging a Lodging, because it was too late to pass further: He was soon encompass'd by an infinite Number of those Assassins, who not knowing him, took him for what he feem'd to be; they oblig'd him to wait on them, and the courageous Prelate was turning the Spit, the instant the House was invested, by his Orders, by the Archers and City Militia: then the Cardinal, clapping on his red Hat, and speaking with an Air of Authority, commanded them all to be tied and bound, together with the Master of the House, and his Servants, and as foon as it was Day he had them all hanged, and the House rased. This necessary Severity has made the Name of Cardinal Cibo fo terrible in Romania, that to this Day they tremble if his Name be but so much as mentioned; and the Nobility are fo reduc'd, by Confiscations, that most of them are now in the utmost Misery.

THIS (faid Orania) is not dissembling with the Wicked: God often permits them that spare them, to be punished in their stead; does he not tell Abab, that for suffering a Man to escape, who had deserved Death, he, and his People, should answer for it. Pausanias (added Florinda) kill'd Philip, Alexander's Father, because he would not do him Justice, tho' he had often de-

manded

I

Pd

fo

tr

for

lea

the

fee!

rep

the

Wit

cani

Goo

muc

manded it; on the contrary, that Prince turned him into Ridicule before all his Court, and rais'd his Enemy to the greatest Honours. The Romans (faid Camilla) are immortal Examples of severe Justice: Horatius Tergeminus had like to have paid with his Life, for the Anger and Indignation of the Senate, tho' he was crown d with Glory, by a famous Victory, which he had just gain'd, the glorious Marks of which, he still wore. Another Instance of their Justice (faid Urania) comes into my mind, in the punishing the Sons of Brutus; fo much the more remarkable, because the executing it fell on their own Father, and the Sentence was pronounced out of his Mouth, who, on any other occasion, would have trembled with Horror at the Sight of the Execution of it. They never punish'd any body so severely as Meticus, for breach of Faith. Julius Cafar (faid Florinda) was no great Punisher of Crimes; but for a feditious Soldier, or a Deferter, he had no Mercy, and spar'd neither Nobles nor Plebeians. All this shows, (added Urania) that a Prince ought not to fear being tax'd for Cruelty, in executing Justice, and putting rigorously in force the Laws of the State; 'tis a Father chastising his Children. A Surgeon, who to save his Friend, and Patient's Life, puts him to incredible Pain, cannot pass for Cruel: So that provided a Prince does nothing contrary to the publick Good, he ought always to be praised for punishing the Wicked, and for cutting off from the Body of his People, the putrify'd Members, to preserve those that are whole and found. But (continued she) the Sun will now give us leave to walk, and fince we have paid our Tribute to the Library, let us now on the Banks of the River feek to diversify our Reflections. Accordingly they repaired to the Terrass, where having walked some time, they at length feated themselves on the graffy Banks with which it was adorned. Indeed (faid Camilla) I cannot enough admire Urania, she loves us, and with Goodness lets us into her Secrets; she knows too, how much we are concerned at what touches her, yet we may L 2 fee

e

0

t

1,

(e

e-

ed

dee she is afraid of letting us partake in the Uneafiness which doubtless she's in for the Success of Thelamont's

Voyage.

I own (reply'd Urania) I should reproach myself if I entertained you with my Thoughts, when they cannot possibly be agreeable or diverting to you: but fince you defire it, I won't deny but that I very much apprehend all the Cares of Thelamont will be vain. We are not in an Age that thinks itself obliged to regard Generofity, and I with Justice believe, his Kinfman will not admit of any Accommodation with Geronte. because the Question is about a very considerable Estate. For me (faid Florinda) I conjecture better for you in this Affair, not imagining that a Relation of Thelamont can possibly refuse him any thing; since Perfons to whom he is no ways related, cannot hinder themselves from granting him every thing he desires, What you fay, is very obliging to him, (faid Urania) I can eafily agree with you that Thelament possesses every thing necessary to Persuasion; but should he succeed with his Relation, what can he expect from Geronte? The liveliest Gratitude (faid Felicia) and were he a hundred times more odd tempered than he is, I am convinced he would be fenfible of a Service of fuch Importance. Question it not (faid Camilla) Geronte is in nothing blameable except his Love for you, but that Passion does not blind his Eyes towards his Friends: What other Fault has he, but his defigning to force you to marry him, or not to marry at all during his Life? In every thing else, he is an honest Man, and his Gratitude will carry him further lengths than perhaps you expect. You flatter me (faid Urania) with pleafing Hopes, and as I very much wish it, and as it is you that infinuate it into my Heart, I give way to it fo much the easier. As for me (said Camilla) I believe the Proverb, A good Turn is never loft : If he to whom we do it, is ungrateful, Heaven rewards us; fooner or later we meet with our Recompence.

I think, to divert your Ideas and amuse you. I must tell you a Story to this purpose, which will lead us to the Moral this Proverb contains. I tell it you only as a Fable, but I think these sorts of Amusements are not entirely unworthy of great Minds, especially when by that we gain Lights that lead us to Truth. What you fay is very just, (reply'd Urania:) A Fable often includes a fevere Moral, and it has the greater Effect on us, because it is introduced to us under the Disguise of Pleasure. I'm of your Opinion, (said Felicia) Phadrus Hygin, and the famous A fop, sufficiently warrant what you fay. When from a Tale or Fable (added Camilla) good Reflections may be taken, it becomes as useful as History. I may venture then to tell you what I mentioned, without fear of fatiguing you; for tho' it is a Romance and a Fable, it leads us to that Solidity you mention: and tho' it were only to divert you for an Hour, and to put me upon a footing with Florinda, who has so much recommended to us the Princess of Ponthieu, I should think my time very well employ'd. I fee, (faid Urania smiling) that the Inclination you have of telling a Story, has fome little Effect upon you; but no matter, we will with Pleasure embrace all Opportunities of listening to you. Upon this, Camille began thus.

d

2

à

n

h

is

ce nis nd

th

it

o it eve om or

ink

3 Th

L

ed. that they present the new Trumphal truit

of the world owned their said a

lowly hapported by the Praderics' Indonestica to with

sign All things bill g sady, hele fall,

The Hiftory of John of Calais.

THAT I am going to tell you, is taken out of a Book called the fabulous History of the House of the Kings of Portugal. I shall make no Alteration in it, nor pretend to embellish it. On the North of France, bordering on the Sea, is a City called Calais. One of the chiefest Men, and greatest Merchants of this City, had an only Son, on whom he had bestowed all the Education necessary for forming his Mind and Body. Nature had endow'd him with the Charms of the one, and the Graces of the other; in so much that he soon outwent his Master's Hopes. He applied himself in particular to the Art of Navigation, and when he had join'd the Practick part to Theoby, he was the most valiant and excellent Sailor of his Time: his youthful Courage not letting him languish in flothful Ease, he persuaded his Father to equip him a Vessel of Strength sufficient to clear the Coast of an infinite Number of Pyrates, drawn thither by the great Trade of the Inhabitants of Calais, and who committed a thousand Outrages on those Seas. His Father praised his Courage, and furnished him with every thing in abundance, that could be necessary for so noble a De-All things being ready, he fet fail, and his Valour, supported by his Prudence, succeeded so well, that having overcome those Sea-Robbers in several Engagements, he so entirely destroyed them, that there was not one of them to be feen. This News filled the Inhabitants of the City of Calais with fo much Gratitude, that they prepared for him Triumphal Arches, adding to his Name that of their City, as owing to him

him its Tranquility, and the Security of its Commerce; This it is that has made the Historian distinguish him by no other Name but that of John of Calais. young Hero was ready by his Return to have enjoyed the Honours that waited for him, when his Ship was attacked by a violent Storm, that carried him into Seas out of his Knowledge. The Tempest being over, and John of Calais having made use of all that Art or Experience had taught him to find Land, he at length discovered an Island; he made towards it, and having put out his Boat, he, and feven of his Men, landed by the Side of a Wood, into which he and his Soldiers entered. He was very much surprized to find it cut into large. and beautiful Walks, fuch a thing feeming very extraordinary to him, in a Country that he thought uninhabited or barbarous. But his Aftonishment very much augmented, when on going further, he heard fomebody talking in Flemish, a Language to which he was much accustom'd. He directed his Steps to the Place where he heard the Voice, and faw three Men richly dress'd, who came up to him in a polite manner. John of Calais begged them to tell him in what Country he was, and whether he and his Company might find Safety. Whoever you are (reply'd one, who feem'd to be the chief among ft them) I am surprized that you should not know you are in Otimania, a flourishing State, where reigns the justest King in the World, whose Wisdom has constituted the Laws to which he himself submits: and in the religious observation of which, the Happiness of this Empire consists: regret not that you are arrived, you will be in fafety. Get upon that Height (added he) which hides from you the great and stately City of Palmania, Capital to these rich Dominions, you'll see a noble River, which forms the finest Port in the Universe, where Ships of all Nations are now riding in Security. John of Calais thank'd him; and charm'd with his good fortune, he advanced to the Top of a Hill, from whence he discovered a most delicious Country, and descending enter'd into that Capital: but being L4

come to a large Square, he faw the Body of a Man torn in pieces by Dogs. This Object struck him with Horror, and he repented that he had engaged himself so far. Nevertheless he asked, why in so great a City, the Laws of which had been represented to him as most wife, there was no one to be found that had Charity enough to-bestow Burial on that unfortunate Corps? He was answer'd, that it underwent the Law, which ordered that the Bodies of all who dy'd without paying their Debts, should be thrown out to the Dogs, and their Souls remain wandering, without being fuffer'd to enjoy the Repose reserv'd for the Just. That this Punishment was inflicted thus publickly, because oftentimes there were found People generous enough to pay those Wretches Debts, and bury their Bodies. This was enough to excite the Compassion of the noble Soul of John of Calais; he immediately caused to be published by sound of Trumpet throughout the City, that if the Creditors of that Man would come to him and make out their Debts, he would pay them. The next day having caufed his Ship to enter the Port, he took Money sufficient to perform his Promise, and having paid them all exactly, he buried the Debtor's Corps in an honourable manner.

A F T E R having received the Praises such an action merited from the supreme Magistrate and People, he fet himfelf about taking the Longitude and Latitude of this delightful Region, that he might make it known to his Country, and open a way to a Commerce that might be useful to both Nations. One Evening that he was retiring pretty early to his Ship, he faw another Veffel come and cast Anchor close to his: on the Deck of which, he faw two Ladies drown'd in Tears; they were magnificently dress'd, and their Air made John of Calais judge them to be of distinguish'd Birth. Upon Inquiry, he found the Ships belonged to a Corfair, just arrived, and that those two Persons were Slaves, whom he would fell the next day. The tender Heart of John of Calais was touch'd with their Misfortune, he immediately resolved to free them from their Distress. Accordingly

Accordingly he fent to the Pyrate, and without haggling, gave him what he asked for them, and brought them on board his own Veffel. But how was he furprized, when, they having thrown aside their Veils, he faw two young Beauties capable of moving the most favage Soul! Their Tears added to their Charms, and feem'd to ferve him for Arms to conquer the Hearts of their Beholders; one of them made the most lively Impression on that of John of Calais. After having given some time to the Admiration which his dawning Love had raised in him, he comforted them, told them they were free, that he had the greatest respect imaginable for them, and had taken them out of the Hands of the Pyrate, only to restore them to their Parents without any Ranfom. These generous Words encouraged the beautiful Captives. The noble Air of John of Culais, and the Gracefulness that accompanied all his Actions, touched their Hearts, and in the most obliging Terms they expressed their Gratitude. Soon after he fet fail, and arrived happily on the Coast of Albion, where he was forced, by fires of weather, to put in : During the Voyage, he was constantly with his Slaves, and being young, infinuating, and form'd to pleafe; he foon found the way to the Heart of her that had charmed him. Love had wounded them fo deeply with the fame Arrow; that they could no long time conceal it; they loved, confessed it to each other, and only confulting the Vivacity of their Sentiments, they vow'd an eternal Passion. When John of Calais was assur'd of his Happiness, he begg'd that young Beauty to tell him who fhe was, and by what Accident she and her Companion had been taken by the Pyrate: Think not (added be) that my Curiofity has any difobliging Motive; wholoever you are, there is nothing but what I think beneath you: and to convince you of what I fay, I this moment without knowing any thing more, promife you, if you will accept of me, to be your Husband. receive with pleasure (reply'd the beautiful Slave) the Faith you offer me; I give you mine, and shall place my whole Happiness in being united to you for ever;

72

,

but for my Birth, give me leave to conceal it, because it is necessary for my Repose. Let it suffice that Heaven has not made me unworthy of you; my Name is Constance, and my Companion's Isabella. I am no ways offended at your Curiosity, neither be you at my Silence; our Love requires it of me. I ought to conceal myself, that I may be your's, and I will endeavour to forget every thing that may hinder me from following an Inclination stronger than my Reason.

JOHN of Calais was too much in love to press the charming Constance any further, after such a Consession; he promised he would never more mention it; and without further Consultation, they were immediately mar-

ried.

IS ABELLA, who had been witness of their Love and Union, took the Opportunity whilst John of Calais was busied in giving Directions about the Ship, to testify to Constance, the Surprize she was in, at what she had done: What! Madam, (Said She) Can Love have fo far blinded you, as to make you forget who you are? Do you expect always to be conceal'd; and will not the Bands you have just tied, be dissolved, the moment 'tis discover'd where you are? I speak not on my own account: in whatever Obscurity you cause me to live, attach'd to you, I shall be pleased; your Glory, alone, touches me, and I cannot, without Grief, see you abandon the most splendid Expectations to follow your Passion. I am not angry, dear Isabella, (reply'd Constance) at your Discourse, I have a thousand times said the same thing to myself; but Love governs: The glorious Fate you mention is dreadful to me, fince I cannot share it with the Man I love; and I think the Obscurity you complain of, preferable to the most exalted State, fince it enables me to follow my Inclinations. My Marriage cannot be broken whilft I conceal myself, and I will always do so, till I find it cannot be made null, without a far greater Reflection on my Honour. than my marrying the most amiable Man living; and fince you love me well enough not to quit me, carry your Tenderness so far, as to cherish my Ease, and never

f

f

be

by

ver to discover the Secret on which it depends. Thus she enjoin'd Silence on her Companion; who seeing no Remedy, for what she term'd a Missortune, she re-

folv'd to obey.

HAPPY John of Calais, charm'd with the Possession of Constance, thank'd Heaven for the Blessing, and loaded with the Favours of Love and Fortune, he reembark'd, and the Wind, favourable to his Wishes, carried him fafe into the Port of Calais. 'The News of his Return was foon spread; his Father and all the Inhabitants of the City, met and received him, paying him all the Honours his heroick Actions merited. But how was that young Hero afflicted, to find that his Father did not approve of his Marriage with Constance! The fincere Account he gave him, how he found her, irritated his Anger; and however great a Description he gave him of her Virtues, and his Passion, that severe Father could not forgive him for entring into an Engagement apparently so much beneath him: he did his utmost to make him quit her; but he declared he would fooner die, that he had given his Faith to the Person in the World he thought the most deserving, and that he would keep it to his Grave. The old Man, more and more provok'd at his Resistance, banished him his House, notwithstanding all the Sollicitations of the chief Men of the City, who interceded in his behalf, and ordered him never to appear before him again. John of Calais, fenfibly affected at the Wrong his Father did his Dear Conflance, retir'd to a House near the Port with her and her faithful Companion. The Quarrel between the Father and Son could not be conceal'd from her, her Pride was alarm'd; and notwithstanding all her Love, she was fensible of the Contempt her Husband's Father showed her. Yet it did not alter her, still tender and faithful, she endeavoured to comfort John of Calais: scarce had she been married a year, when she was brought to bed of a Son, who engaged all the Attention of that dear Husband for several years, that were spent without his being able to soften his Father. But at length pressed by their common Friends, he consented to equip John

of Calais with a fecond Ship, to establish a Commerce with the Nations he had discover'd, hoping that Abfence would make him forget Constance and her Son. The Veffel was foon ready, and tho' it flatter'd John of Calais with the hopes of acquiring new Fame, he could not see the day of his Departure draw near without the atmost Affliction, for being obliged to part from a Wife and Child he loved tenderly. Constance, on her side, was not more easy; the Dangers John of Calais was going to expose himself to, and the fear of being forgot by him, equally afflicted her; she shed Tears on the Bosom of her dear Isabella, who shared her Grief with a Zeal worthy of them both. But at length, Love inspired Constance with the means of retaining her Husband's Affections, and of obliging her Father to blush at his cruel Usage of her. She hid her Design from the faithful Isabella, apprehending that she would not approve of it; but finding that the Time for John of Calais's Departure was arrived, fhe threw herself at his feet, and begged him not to refuse her two Favours she had to ask of him. Her fond Husband raised her up, and embracing her with all the livelieft Marks of an extreme Passion, assured her that there was nothing he would not grant her. I beg you then (reply'd she) to let there be drawn a Picture of me, my Son, and Isabella, and let it be hung in your Cabin; this done and the Day for your fetting Sail come, I will tell you the second Favour I demand of your Tenderness. John of Calais finding nothing in this Request but what flatter'd his Passion by giving him an opportunity to have always before his Eyes what was dearest to him, confented to it with Pleasure; he employed the ablest Painters he could meet with, who worked with so much expedition, that they did not delay John of Calais's Voyage, who feeing the Wind favourable, was willing to make use of it. Then the generous Constance accompanying him to his very Ship. This is the Day (Said she, her Eyes bath'd in Tears) whereon you are to grant me my second Request, refuse it not therefore, fince you have promifed me: Steer your Course to Lisbon, and anchor anchor as near as possible to the Castle; you will there see how I love you, and what Sacrifices my Passion has made to you. Tho' John of Calais could not comprehend the meaning of her Discourse, yet he promised to obey her punctually: They embraced each other, and with the greatest dissiculty parted, He at length set Sail, his Soul filled with Love, Hope, and Grief. He kept his Word with Constance, and his Voyage being happy, he cast Anchor directly under the Castle of Lisbon. The Arrival and Beauty of his Vessel, attracted almost all the City on board of him. Even the King of Portugal's Curiosity was raised, and being willing to gratify it, he descended from his Castle, attended by a numerous Court.

70HN of Calais received him with all the Honours due to his royal Majesty. That Prince was charmed with his good Mien, his Wit, and the Air of Grandeur which appeared in all his Actions. He carefully examined the Conftruction of his Ship, but when he had cast his Eyes on the Picture that adorned the Cabin, he could not help showing his Astonishment by a Cry that drew the Eyes of all the Court on the same Object: They all feemed as much concerned as the King; but he keeping silence, they did not dare to do otherwise, but kept their thoughts concealed. John of Calais, furprized at the Alterations he faw in the King's Countenance, with the greatest respect, asked him the occafion of it, and begg'd to know if any thing in his Ship had been so unfortunate as to displease him. No (reply a the King, endeavouring to recover himself) I'm charm'd at your coming hither, you shall be receiv'd as you deferve, but I forbid your departure without my leave. At these Words he retired, and his Court followed him without venturing to open their mouths, at what they had feen; the King retired to his Closet, his Soul fluctuating with fo many different Emotions, that he could scarce himself dis-intricate them: He saw plainly, that they who were with him had the fame Ideas; he therefore resolved to inform himself of the Truth as foon as possible, that his Courtiers might not divulge

d

what he was willing no body should know but himself. He therefore sent for John of Calais. This young Warrior was not easier than the King, he could not imagine what had occasioned the Concern he showed at the sight of the Picture. The last Words of that dear Wise came into his mind, and comparing them with the King's behaviour, he was endeavouring to penetrate into the Mystery, when he received the King's Commands: he obeyed, leaving to Heaven the clearing up of an Affair, which at present seemed so mysterious.

THE King took him with him into his Closet, and after having commanded his attendants to withdraw, looking graciously on him; I am persuaded (faid he) that what past just now, has given you some uneasiness, it has me, I consess: but it is in your power to free me from it without difficulty.——I find in my self an inclination to favour you, and will spare nothing to convince you of it, if you will deal with me with that

fincerity I desire.

A N Ambition for Glory, (reply'd John of Calais, bowing with profound respect) never entered into a Mind less capable of Dissimulation; — Honour and Probity have ever been the Guide of all my Words and Actions I would not fail in them to my worst Enemies. Judge then, great Prince, if I can be base to a Monarch, whose Vertues are my Admiration. Well then (faid the King) you may with ease resolve me who those two Women and Child are, whom I saw painted in your Cabin. One of them, Sir (reply'd John of Calais) is my Wife, the Child is hers and mine; — the other is a Friend of hers, whom, with her, I redeemed from Slavery. -The King of Portugal fetched a deep Sigh at these Words, and shedding some Tears, which he could not restrain, which of them (cry'd be) is your Wife?-The most beautiful, (reply'd John of Calais.) What is her Name? (resumed the impatient Monarch. Constance (arfwered be) and that of her Companion, is Isabella, Ah! (cry'd the King) it is no longer to be doubted! But (added be) be still sincere, and tell me at what Time, and

and by what Means they came into your hands, and what occasioned your marrying with Constance? John of Calais, without any hefitation, told the King of Portugal all that had ever happened to him, during his whole Life; and tho' he spoke with great modesty, he said enough to let him fee of how much Use to his Country his Valour had been: He then told of his being driven on the Coasts of Otimania, his Adventure about the dead Body, and the Manner in which he had found Constance and Isabella. I adored Constance (said be) from the first moment I saw her, but when I had a little conversed with her, I admired her Courage and Vertue, in supporting her Misfortunes, and I thought it my greatest happiness to be united to her for ever: I was happy enough to please her, she accepted my Faith. but has with care concealed from me who she is : 'tis true indeed, I never press'd her much on that point. My Heart pleased with her Vertue, disdained to inform itself of what least pleases generous Minds; Mine, preferring the Slave that merited Crowns, to Queens whose Sentiments correspond not with the Grandeur of their I have a Son, in whom confifts mine, and his Mother's Happiness; it is in obedience to her, I am come hither: I am ignorant of her defign in it, as I am of yours in the recital you have exacted from me. But this I know, that nothing shall ever alter my Passion for my dear Constance, or separate me from her.

THIS, most worthy Prince, is the exact Truth of what you have desired to know; and I shall think my self most fortunate, if by it, I gain the Esteem I wish for, among the Nations where Chance or Design may carry me. Yes (reply'd the King) your Vertue has found the way to my Heart; and in return for your Sincerity, know, that the Wise so dear to you, is the Princess my Daughter, only Heiress of this Kingdom; and that her Companion Isabella, is the Daughter to the Duke of Casca. O Heaven! (cry'd John of Calais) what Glory is it for me to have preserved this Treasure for you! but alas, in what Afflictions will not this Adventure overwhelm me! No, no (reply'd the King) appre-

hend nothing, I am as generous as you are: Without knowing my Daughter for any thing but a Slave, you have not disdained to marry her, and have not attacked her Vertue by a criminal Passion, tho' she was intirely in your power; but have freed her from a condition in which her Vertue might have been triumph'd over. You love her, and are dear to her: Her care, in concealing her Birth from you, convinces me of it; for without doubt the apprehended, if the were discovered, that I might hinder a match which my ignorance of your Worth might make me think unequal. She begged you to come hither with her Picture, fure of my knowing it, and that your Merit would touch my Soul as it had done hers. Besides having brought you a Son. her Glory requires now as much that she should be your Wife, as before it would have forbad fuch an Alliance. I accept of you therefore as my Son in-law, and (continued that great Prince) I adopt your Son as my own. John of Calais cou'd not here forbear interrupting him. He threw himself at his Feet, and in the most touching Expressions acknowledged the Sense he had of his Goodness for him, and his Love for the Princess. The King raised him up with tenderness: My Consent is not enough (added that Prince) dear John of Calais, my Council must approve of it; but I shall let them know that it is my will and pleasure it should be so : and the Joy my People will have in once more feeing that Princess, will make them agree to every thing. Then that Monarch told him, that about the time mentioned in his account, Constance and Isabella had been carried away by Corfairs; who apprized of their Custom of walking by the Sea-shore with a slender Retinue, had hid themselves behind a Rock, and rushing on them, forced them into their Boat, before the Guards, who waited at some diftance, could come to their Relief. - That he had for five Years done his utmost to discover where they were, but in vain; which had thrown him into a deep melancholy, out of which, nothing but the noise of his Arrival could have raised him. —I thank Heaven it did, since by that I am restored to what is most dear to me. AFTER

AFTER this, the Nobles were called in, who had attended him on board the Ship of John of Calais; and having asked them what they thought of the Picture they had feen, they all cry'd, that it was that of their loft Princels Constance, and the Duke of Casca's Daughter. The King told them the whole matter, and as John of Calais had entertained them with the greatest Magnificence, they all agreed that he was worthy of possesfing what he had preferved. The King affembled his Council, and proposed the thing to them as what was very much at his Heart. They all confented, only Don John, first Prince of the Blood, opposed strongly the Succession of the Son of John of Calais; but the' his Eloquence was animated by fecret and powerful Reasons, yet he was forced to yield to fo great a Majority. The King thinking he had spoken out of his regard to the Glory and Interest of the Kingdom, was not at all angry with him, but as it was refolved that a Fleet should be equipt to go and fetch this Princess, he gave the command of it to Don John, and ordered John of Calais to accompany him. This Honour did not atone for his Loss; ___ this Prince had for a long time passionately loved the beautiful Constance, he was Nephew to the King, and confequently Heir to the Crown after Conflance; but his Love having fet bounds to his Ambition, he had flattered himself with the Hopes of one day marrying her. The loss of this Princess had cooled his amorous Defires, and waked his Pretenfions to the Crown: but when he was informed that she was alive, and in the Arms of another, who would rob him at the fame time of his Mistress and Kingdom; Love and Ambition refumed their Forces, and joined themselves with the firmest Hatred and Jealoufy that a happy Rival could possibly inspire into the Soul of Man. Full of these Sentiments, did Don John embark with John of Calais, whose Virtue and Joy either prevented him from entertaining any Suspicions, or made him reject them.

AN Advice-Boat was inftantly dispatched to Conflance, to give her notice of all that had happened at Lisbon, and to prepare her for her departure. That beautiful Princess had lived in the greatest Retirement, ever fince the Absence of her Husband; her Son and Isabella. were her only Company, she often talked with her of the Surprize she imagin'd her Father would be in. Isabella, who knew nothing of her design till after John of Calais was gone, trembled in her Mind, left the King should treat him ill: she hinted her apprehensions to the Princess, but in a tender manner, for fear of alarming her. The Princess penetrating into her Meaning, comforted her. The King my Father (faid she) loves me fondly, he will be transported to see me again, the Virtue of John of Calais will touch him; in short, I'm convinced I shall be compleatly happy. But, Madam, if you think fo (reply'd Isabella) why did you not do this fooner? what has hindered you from informing the King your Father all this while? My Love (reply'd the Princess) I stay'd till Heaven had heard my Prayers in making me a mother, that the King my Father might find my Reputation concerned in the cementing my Marriage; and had not my Husband defign'd this Voyage, I should have engaged him to it, towards effecting what I had projected. But, Madam, (added Isabella) suppose the King disapproves of your Love, and will not acknowledge John of Calais as your Husband? I shall have the Satisfaction (reply'd the Princess) to have convinced the Man I love, of my Affection for him, in giving up the Throne I was born to; and of letting his Father fee, that she he looks on as a vile Slave, might have been a Queen, if she had had less esteem for his Son. 'Twas in such Discourses they spent the time of his Absence. In the mean time Don John made such haste, and the Winds were so favourable, that the Squadron arrived almost as foon as the Packet-Boat. On the News it brought, all the Country was in motion, every body strove to pay their Respects to the Princess, whose Joy cannot be described,

ed, at feeing her Defign succeed so well for her and her dear Husband. John of Calais's Father, repenting of the Contempt he had used her with, was the first to engage the whole City to pay her the Honours that her Birth, aud Quality required, he begg'd her Pardon, before them all, for his former want of Respect, and acted with fo much Zeal, that the Princess embraced him, and calling him Father, affured him the would forget what was past, and did with ease forgive it, for the fake of her Husband, who was much dearer to her than her Life. Scarce had the Princess receiv'd the Compliments of the City, when the Port refounded with a thousand Acclamations of Joy, that gave notice of the Arrival of the Fleet. The Inhabitants magnificently dress'd, placed themselves under Arms, and marched in good order to receive Don John, and John of Calais; who landed under a general Discharge of the Cannons of the Fort and Fleet, and Sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums. The Streets were crowded with his People, the Windows filled with Ladies, and they were attended by an infinite number of People of fashion to the Town-House, where the chief Magistrate had placed the Princess and her Son, and Isabella, to do them more honour. She received her Husband and Don John at the Entrance of the Hall, surrounded with all the Ladies of Quality and Distinction of the Place. Don John, as Ambassador, advanced the first, and putting one Knee to the Ground, kiss'd her Hand; fohn of Calais attempted to do the same, but the Princess, far from fuffering it, opening her Arms, threw herself into his Embraces, telling him that it was not fitting he shou'd pay her any fuch Respect, but share with her in re-The Love of this constant Pair, mov'd the ceiving it. whole Affembly, and nothing was to be heard for fome time, but long live John of Calais, and the Princels of Portugal! So many Marks of Regard from the Citizens, and Love from the Princess, distracted the Soul of Don John; nevertheless he restrained himself, and pretending that his Orders were of too great Importance to be made publick, he demanded a private Audience

Audience of Constance. But that Princess, who knew the bottom of his Heart, being willing to prevent a Conversation that would be disagreeable to her, told him aloud, that she hid no Secret from her Husband, and that he might declare himself before him, and that she fo well knew the King's Goodness towards John of Calais, that he might communicate his Instructions to him as well as her. Don John was thoroughly touch'd at this Refusal, for he had formerly declared his Patsion to the Princess, but had been always treated with Indifference. Therefore he did not doubt but this Behaviour of her's was owing to the fear she had of hearing his Complaints, and the Disdain she had for his Passion; he resolv'd to be revenged, but dissembling his Rage and Designs, he gave the Princess an exact Account of all that had pasfed between the King and John of Calais, and concluded with conjuring her in the Name of that Prince to depart instantly. Constance reply'd, that she was ready, and that nothing could retain the impatience she had to tender her Thanks to her Father for all his great goodness. After all these Ceremonies, as disagreeable to the happy Couple as to the unfortunate Don John, he retired into the Apartment prepared for him, and left the Princess, and John of Calais, at liberty to entertain each other. What did not these tender Lovers say? with what Ardour did he not express the lively Sense he had of the Sacrifice Constance had made to him in concealing her Birth and Quality? and what Joy did she not express, at the being able to share her Honours with him? I should never have done, were I to repeat all that pass'd between them. To shorten therefore a History, the Sequel of which has fomething more furprizing in it than any thing I have yet told you; I fhall only fay, that Constance, and John of Calais, rewarded magnificently the Inhabitants of the Town for the Zeal they express'd in their Service, and finding the Winds favourable, they resolved to make use of them.

THIS charming Family, compos'd of Confiance. her Husband and Son, and the faithful Isabella, departed from Calais for Lisbon; all the Town waiting on them to the Ship, and wishing them everlasting Happiness: Don John gave Orders for fetting Sail, curfing, in his Soul, the Winds, for being favourable to his Rival: But alas! he had not long reason to complain of them; on the third Day after they left Calais, the Heavens were darkned with black Clouds, the Winds became Outragious, and the Tempestuous Sea was tore up with the dreadfullest Storm that ever was seen: The Lightning, Thunder, Tempest, and impetuous Waves, at once, and inceffantly attack'd the unfortunate Fleet, John of Calais put in practice all his Knowledge to preserve the Ship, that contain'd all that was dear to him: Love, who animated him, feem'd to affift his Industry. But the Traytor, Don John, who watch'd him inceffantly, feeing him busy in the Height of the Storm, full of Rage and Jealoufy, he took this Opportunity, and without being feen by any body, coming behind him, he push'd him into the Sea, the high and tempestuous Waves of which, soon hid him from the Sight of his barbarous Murderer. In the mean time, the Storm carried the Vessel, in which was Constance and Don John, at so swift a rate, that they had made a vast way before they mis'd John of Calais. But the Princess, whose Thoughts were always on him, alarmed at not feeing him, ask'd for him, had him fought for, and every one feeking to obey her, there were foon heard dreadful Exclamations, that told that unfortunate Spouse, that he was not to be found. I cannot find Expressions strong enough to describe her Despair; the Tempest no longer frighted her, a stronger Terror gave her Courage, she ran upon Deck, weeps, calls her dear Husband; and the profound Abyss of that dismal Element, resounded with that dear Name. Perfidious Don John approach'd, and bufy'd himfelf as much as any one, in feeking for him, and too well fatisfied of the Truth of what he faid, he cry'd that the wind must certainly have thrown him over board. How dreadful must

must this News be to so fond a Wife! She tore her Hair. beat her Face, and Life appearing odious to her, to put an end to it. she endeavoured to throw herself into the Sea: Don John placed himself before her, Isabella embraced her Knees, there was not a Sailor that did not leave every thing he was about, to prevent her Defign. But their Cares are vain. strengthen'd by her Grief, she's on the point of breaking through all Ob. facles, when Isabella brought her Son to her, who, stretching forth his Arms to her, seem'd to beg her to live longer for his Sake: this Object struck her, aftonish'd her, and stopt her, and without calming her Despair deprives her of the Courage of following its Impulse; and to longer able to support her Misfortunes. she fell down in a Swoon into the Arms of Isabella; they took this opportunity to convey her off Deck, into the Cabin. Isabella and Don John did their utmost to bring her to herfelf; they succeeded, but nothing could assuage her Grief, the Name of John of Calais was incessantly in her Mouth. Don John endeavoured to comfort her; but the loss of her Husband having redoubled her Hatred for that Prince, she would not hear him, but even order'd him not to appear before her the rest of the Voyage. The Tempest abated, the Sea became calm, and this afflicted Fleet arrived at Lisbon, without any other Accident: The Presence of the Princess gave a universal Joy to that Court; but when the King, receiving her in his Arms, and by her Tears and Groans, was informed of her Loss, he joined his Tears with hers, and participated in her Grief. The News of this Misfortune was no sooner known, but the Nobles and People express'd the Sense they had of it by a universal Mourning; Don John alone selt a secret Joy, hoping that Time would put an end to the Love and Grief of Constance. But to hasten his Happines, he underhand, by Cabals that were not to be discovered, occasion'd a Revolt among the Algarvi, knowing very well, that he should have the Command of the Army rais'd to reduce them. He was not deceiv'd, the King employ'd him to chastise those Rebels, Charm'd with

CI

with the Success of his Design, he march'd against them, who were intrench'd on the Banks of a River. and attacking them, forced their Retrenchments, and, after a Combat of fix Hours, he gain'd a compleat Victory; and pushing his good fortune, he took all their Cities, and in an exemplary manner punished the Authors of a Rebellion he himself had fomented: he again reduc'd the Algarvi to their Obedience to the King of Portugal, and returning to Lisbon, receiv'd the Honours of a Triumph decreed him by the States of the Nation. But this was not enough; he, by his Intrigues, engaged them to demand the Princess in Marriage for him, on condition, that her Son should reign after her. This Match was fo agreeable, that the States accordingly did so, and the King, no ways opposing a Demand that feem'd fo reafonable, propos'd it to the Princess, who could not hear it without Despair, and she protested to the King, that she would sooner kill herself than marry the Man she hated: But Interest of State prevailing, she was forced to obey, and the Day was fix'd for celebrating the Marriage, which the People impatiently wish'd for; the same time was appointed for Don John's Triumph, on which occasion there was to be a Firework, built up feveral Stories high, as a most magnificent and unusual Spectacle.

TWO Years had elapsed fince the Loss of John of Calais, of whom it is now time to speak: The Sea had not been so fatal to him as Don John had hoped, that unfortunate Husband met with a piece of a Wreck, on which he had preserved himself, and struggling a long time with the Fury of the Waves, he was at length cast on a Desert Island, where he got on Shore, in the Condition you may easily judge a Man in, who had escap'd such a Danger. Reslecting on his cruel Adventure, notwithstanding the Grief he selt, in being separated from Constance, and his Son, he thank'd Heaven for having preserved his Life; hoping, through its Mercies, once more to meet with those dear Objects. With these pious Thoughts he search'd the whole Island, from one end to the other, without sinding any Tokens of its be-

t

t

,

.

g

e

e

d

ing inhabited; he faw none but timid Animals, with whom he was forced to declare War, to preserve the Life the Waves had spared: He thus spent the two Years of Constance's Mourning, without meeting with the least Thing that might flatter him with the Hopes of ever feeing her again: he began to despair, when one day, walking on the Shore, he faw a Man at a distance, coming towards him: his Heart was filled with Joy, and making up to it, with the Hope that his dependance on Providence, had by some unthought of Means, sent him a Relief: I thought (said be, accosting him) that I had been the only Man on this Island; having never been able to discover the least Signs of its being inhabited: I no longer flatter'd my felf with any Hopes of getting off it, but with your Assistance, perhaps, we may contrive some method I never thought of. 'Tis true (reply'd the Unknown, in a grave Voice) this Island was uninhabited before your Arrival; as for me, I am but just now come here. How can that be (answered John of Calais) I cannot fee a Ship that can have brought you. The way I came (faid he) is unknown to Man & I find (continued be, seeing that John of Calais was affonish'd) that you are surpriz'd at what I say, but will be much more so when I shall tell you, that I am come only on your account. I know you, John of Ca. lais, and your Misfortunes, and the Treachery of Don John; but know, this is not all the Affliction he prepares for you, he is ready to marry your Wife, who loves you tenderly, and tho' she thinks your Death certain, still continues faithful to you: Paternal Authority alone, and Reasons of State, force her to give her Hand to that Traitor; to-morrow is appointed for their Marriage, which will be the last of her Life, if you do not appear. Good God! (cry'd John of Calais) How can I, in my Condition, prevent all these Misfortunes? Alas! I with patience bore the Misfortunes I was plunged into, I pray'd to Heaven, and trusted in its Delivering me hence, fince it had preserv'd my Life: Your fight had added to my Hopes, but what you fay, throws

30

1

h

0

n

n

th

me into the utmost Despair; my perfidious Rival will be the Possessor of Constance, if I do not appear! he will be so in a Day's time. Alas! How can I appear? The swiftest failing Vessel, and the most favourable Wind, if I had them, would do me no good; nothing can end my Grief but Death. Moderate your Transports, (reply'd the Unknown) I told you I came here purely on your account; promise to give me half of that which is most dear to you, and in return I will fwear to you, to hinder the Marriage and Triumph of Don John: you may guess at my Power by what I have told you; refign your felf therefore to the Divine Providence, resume your Courage, and continue a just Observer of the Laws, and you shall one day know, why Heaven interests itself on your behalf. John of Calais was fo furpriz'd at what he heard, and at the Confidence with which the Man spoke to him, that he question'd whether he was awake; but reflecting, that nothing could happen to him worse than what he was just threatned with, and not being able to discover whether it was true or false, at that time, he resolved to be guided by the unknown, and promifed him therefore all he asked.

THEY then fat down under a Tree; and his extraordinary Companion told him all that had pass'd at the Court of Portugal, fince his pretended Death, and Conflance's Efforts to preserve her Faith inviolable. During this Account, John of Calais could not preserve himself from a Drowzines that attack'd him; and notwithstanding the Concern he had in what he heard, he fell afleep: But how was he aftenish'd, when, on waking, he found himself in one of the Courts of the Castle of Lisbon! He look'd all round him, and convinc'd that he was not deceiv'd, he no longer question'd the Power of him who had brought him thither; but he was very much at a loss, how to gain fight of the Princes: The miserable Condition he was in, his Clothes in Tatters, his Feet naked, his Beard of a length proportionable to the time he had been loft, made him with Justice conclude, that he should not be known; yet the Hopes VOL. I.

r

u

3

-

r

VS

10

which animated him, made him refolve to enter one of the Kitchens, an Officer of which, taking Compassion on him, fuffer'd him to approach the Fire, and immediately employ'd him in carrying Wood to the Offices. He acquitted himself exactly of the Commission, still contriving some Method to see the Princess; he apprehended, that the Preparations he faw making, were for the Feast, so fatal to his Happiness; and his Heart was bleeding with Grief, at his not being able to find any Expedient to prevent it, when by chance Isabella cros'd the Court in which he was. John of Calais knew her again, and look'd on her so attentively, that she could not help taking notice of him; she could not but recollect Features fo well ingrav'd in her Mind; the Resemblance this Wretch had with John of Calais struck her, and viewing him from Head to Foot, she cast her Eyes on his Hands, which he endeavour'd to show her, and faw a Diamond Ring on his finger, which she knew had been given heretofore by Constance, to that dear Husband, and which he had preferv'd notwithstanding all his Misfortunes. She then no longer doubted, but it was John of Calais himself; but not difcovering her Thoughts, she went immediately to the Princes's Apartment, and told her what she had seen; adding, that she did not venture to speak to him, before so many Witnesses, 'till she had receiv'd her Instructions. Constance, without consulting, immediately begg'd Isabella to contrive some way to let her see him; she ran, and finding him loaded with Wood, order'd him to carry it into the Princes's Closet, who waited for them with the utmost Impatience. John of Calais obey'd, put the Wood in the Place that Isabella show'd him, and feeing no body present to restrain him, and the Princess looking on him attentively, he threw himfelf at her Feet. At this Action, Conftance eafily difcover'd, under this wretched Disguise, the Man in the World the dearest to her; she was ready to dye with Joy, and leaping into his Arms, their Sighs, Tears and Embraces alone express'd the Motion of their Hearts. Isabella, who had taken care to shut the Closet-door, 6 166 .1 came

to

C fo

10

eame to them, and begging them to moderate their Transports, convinced them that no time was to be loft in informing the King, of John of Calair's Return, to break off the fatal Marriage, for which every thing was getting ready. What she said, was too just to be neglected; they broke off their Embraces, to consult on Measures that were proper to be taken: they agreed, that the Princess should send to the King, and beg him to pass into her Apartment on an Affair that very much concern'd his Glory and Interest, the Secrecy of which The Person obliged her to defire him to come alone. Constance sent on this Message, acquitted himself so well, that the King immediately, and unattended, came to the Princess his Daughter. He was no sooner enter'd her Closet, but the Princess, falling on her Knees, and embracing his Feet, Sir, (Said She) John of Calais is alive, and return'd; will you let him be Witness of Nuptials that will occasion my Death? The King of Portugal rais'd her up, and notwithstanding his Surprize at the News, he affur'd her, that she might expect every thing from a Father, who lov'd her passionately. this, John of Calais, who was conceal'd, appear'd; and putting one Knee to the Ground, Does the milerable Condition in which I appear before you, suffer you, Sir, to know me? The King retreating a few Steps, and recollecting him, O Heavens (faid he, stretching out his Arms to him) What do I see! may I believe my Eyes! Misfortunes have depriv'd us of you? By what Accident are you thus, and what Miracle has brought us together again? John of Calais told him the Treachery of Don John, his being thrown on the Defert Isle, and the strange Adventure that had brought him from thence to Lisbon.

e

;

9

i-

d

10

m

or

is

d

nd

n-

if-

he

th

nd

ts.

or,

ae

THE King, sensible of all the Villany of Don John's Crime, vow'd, that that Day which he had designed for his Marriage, should be that of his Death. He comforted John of Calais, begg'd him to forget his Misfortunes, and put himself in a Condition to appear in the Eyes of the Court; and embracing the Princess, he return'd to his Apartment, so greatly irritated against

M 2

the Traitor, that finding him, with a great many Lords waiting for him, he bid him follow him into the Building for the Fire-work, that he might show him something that was wanting. Don John follow'd him, and they both entred it; but the King, feeing him bufy in examining all the Machines, suddenly went out of it, and shutting him in, ordered it to be immediately fired. His Commands were obey'd with fo much dispatch, that the Villain was confumed before either his Crime The King instantly sent or Punishment was known. for the Estates, who were assembled, and told them Don 'John's Perfidy and Punishment; they all unanimoufly approved of the Justice he had done, and detested Don John's Action. Then the King caused John of Calais to appear, who was again acknowledged and proclaimed Heir to the Empire on the King's Demife, as Husband of the Princess; and the Estates declared that their Son should succeed him. This odd Accident restored Joy to the King of Portugal's Court, who invited all the Nobles of his Kingdom to come and be Witnesses of the Happiness of John of Calais, and the Princess, whose Love and Transports were beyond expression.

ON the Day of this famous Feaft, when nought but Pleasure was thought on, there was seen to enter the Hall, which contained this august Assembly, a Man whose Size and Appearance was surprizing. They looked on him for fome time without speaking, but he advancing towards John of Calais, faid, See and acknowledge him who freed you from the defert Island, and conducted you to this Palace; remember you promis'd me, as a Reward for that piece of Service, half of what was most dear to you. Have you Virtue enough to keep your Word? Yes, (faid be) rifing up, Gratitude and Honour oblige me to it; make your demand, and you shall be satisfy'd Well then (faid be) I must have half your Son .- John of Calais shudder'd with Horror at these Words, Constance turned pale, the King was afflicted, and the whole Affembly by their Murmurs show'd their Indignation. - But the Man continuing his Speech to John of Calais, You know my Power (faid be) it is as easy for me to reduce this Palace

n

0

W

cl

in

lace to Ashes, and to destroy you all, as it was to deliver you from the uninhabited Isle. Then the King offered him his Crown, but neither that, nor the Tears of Constance, nor the Remonstrances of the Company could prevail on him. John of Calais, who had hitherto been filent, at length cry'd, It is not your Threats that make me keep the indifcreet Promise my love and dread of lofing the Princess extorted from me. If your Power is of such extent, you know the bottom of my Heart, and that 'tis Probity alone that makes me act thus: then taking his Son by the Hand, and turning away his Eyes, trembling with Horror; Here (faid be) do you divide him. The Spectre took him by one Foot, and ordering his Father to take him by the other, he drew his Cymetar, looking stedfastly on John of Calais, whom he found firm, notwithstanding the Horrour he was in .-Here (faid be, foftning bis Voice) I return you your Son, receive the Reward of your Virtue and Generofity.'Twas my Body that was tearing by the Dogs when you enter'd the City of Palmania, it was my Debts you paid, and whose Body you buried. I have never quitted you fince, watchful of your Fate, and knowing your Soul. It was I that induced the Corfair who had carried away the Princess, to cast Anchor by your Ship, where you bought her, without knowing, or so much as seeing her, and only with the defign to restore her to Liberty: Learn by this Example how dear to Heaven are the Virtuous; I was willing to try you, you have acted like yourfelf, enjoy in Peace your Happiness, continue wife, moderate and constant, Heaven will not abandon you. You will truly be a Prince, because you owe that Title rather to your Virtue, than the Laws of Birth, which does not depend on us, and which does not make us illustrious, if Wisdom does not accompany it. Saying these Words, the Spectre disappear'd, and left the Assembly fill d with Joy and Aftonishment, at the happy Conclusion of the Adventure. The Union of Constance and John of Calais was celebrated with the greatest Magnificence, and authentickly ratify'd; and this Prince, being willing to be no ways wanting in Piety, caused a

flately Maufoleum to be built to the generous Phantom,

who had restor'd him to much Happiness.

THIS History (faid Urania, finding Camilla bad done) is very moving. It is easy (faid Felicia) to find out the Moral of it; we are taught that Wisdom is preserable to every thing. That Generosity (added Florinda) is a Virtue necessary for a generous Mind: That Gratitude (faid Urania) ought to have the first place in the Heart of a Man of Honour, and that a good Action sooner or later meets with its Reward; and to prove it more authentickly, I'll tell you a true Passage, which

will, I believe, please you.

THE Victories that Charles of Anjou had gained in the Kingdom of Naples over Mainfroy natural Son to the Emperor Frederick the Second, nor the Death of that Usurper, his Courage, nor prudent Conduct, could fecure to him the peaceable Possession of the Crown; yet one generous Action gained him entirely the Hearts of all his Subjects, the Army, the Ecclefiaftical State, the Nobles, and the People all took his part. Beltramo de Balfe having brought to that Prince the Treasures he had taken from the Enemy, the King ordered him to divide it into four parts; one for him, one for the Queen, the third for the Army who had behaved themfelves fo gallantly, and the last as a Reward for his Zeal and Services. Beltramo caused it to be laid on a Heap on the Ground, and getting on it, with his Feet divided it into three parts; telling the King, that he did not deserve to be placed in such Illustrious Company; contriving at the fame time to make the Army's Share the largest: the King and Queen augmented it with their Shares, and the distribution of it was done with their own Hands, and in fo generous a manner, that they who partook of it, were not more pleased than the Lookers on; who had no other Interest in what they faw, than the Hopes they conceiv'd of the Good fuch generous Souls would do the whole Kingdom. This piece of Generofity was foon known all over the State, and Charles was lov'd and rever'd to the last Moment of his Life. And notwithstanding the Advantages the

the Spaniards gained over the House of Anjou, and their long Possession; there is even to this day preserv'd a Branch of that illustrious Family, which the Italians call Enjo. I am charm'd at this piece of History (faid Camilla) but I think Baltramo de Balle merits the utmost Praise for his own Disinterestedness. I love such Denials (faid Felicia) they fill my Soul with Extafy. True (faid Florinda rifing) nothing touches one so much as the Actions of a faithful Subject; Kings, who are bleft with fuch, cannot too much cherish them. This made Darius King of Persia say, upon opening a Pomgranate, the Seeds of which, in that Language, are called Sopire, that he wish'd he had as many Sopires as were in the Pomgranate, alluding to the Name of Sopirus, Satrapes of Persia, who had, at the Expence of his Life, showed his Zeal and Fidelity for him, by Actions that History has made immortal. Upon this they all arose to walk, but had scarce taken one Turn, before they saw Thelamont and Orophanes coming up to them. Tho' I am always infinitely pleas'd with your Company (faid Urania, advancing to meet them, and blushing) yet I own your sudden Return makes me apprehensive of some unlucky Accident. Orsames's Valet de Chambre (answer'd Thelamont) has acquitted himself, Madam, of your Commands: Tho' I should indeed have come, if I had not received them; my Heart out-strip'd them with the Impatience of a Man who apprehended he should not arrive soon enough to be the first to inform you, that all his Happiness depends now on you alone. You very much embarass me, (reply'd she) for God's sake explain your self; you know I have no Secrets to this Company: ease me of my Uneafinels, and be affured that Urania will not hefitate on any thing that may contribute to your Felicity. For my part, (faid Orophanes) I don't comprehend Thelamoni's Timidity: during our Journey, he entertained me with nothing but the Excess of his Joy, and what he would fay in telling you the occasion of it; but he is no fooner with you, but speechless, confused and embarass'd, he has not power to tell you that Geronte, full of Gratitude for the good Offices he has

just done him, has allowed of his Pretensions to you in Marriage, if you approve of them. Indeed (continued be, without giving him time to answer) I shall not imitate him in this, but shall let the beautiful Felicia know the extreme Satisfaction I feel at my Father's Consent, which he has just given, that I may unite my self with

you eternally.

YOU tell us fo many things at once, (interrupted Camilla, laughing) that we scarce know where we are: pray let Thelamont speak, fince Urania is willing, that we may hear what he has to fay. I affure you, (reply'd Thelamont) what Orophanes says, is true; I lost all Courage in entering this Place, and Fear has driven away the Hope with which I flatter'd myself in my Journey: But yet, Madam, Comtinued he, addressing himself to Urania) as my Happiness depends on what I have to tell you, I must let you know, that my Cares have so well succeeded, that I have brought my Relation to the Agreement Geronte wish'd for ; but my Kinsman being tied to me, more by the Bands of a long continued Friendship, than Blood, and knowing the Temerity of my Wishes for you, went beyond what I have defired of him. I carried him to Geronte, who, at first receiv'd him but coolly; but when my Friend told him, he came on purpose to put an amicable end to the Lawfuit, that was depending between them, he grew more gentle; they each of them alledged, with Warmth, their Pretenfions: but to proceed in Order, they both fent for their Counsel, and all Animosity laid aside, Geronte was forced to own, that if my Friend proceeded to the Rigour of the Law, he should be ruin'd. I was present at this Conference, and was furpriz'd to fee my Relation take Geronte afide, and talk with him foftly for some time. Joining the Company, they both difmis'd their Lawyers, and defired me to enter with them, into Geronte's Closet: When we were alone, Sir, (Said Geronte to me) your Friend has propos'd an Accommodation, which at first my Heart oppos'd; but my Reason overcoming that, has convinced me, that a Man of my Age ought not to think

think on making a Woman unhappy, and especially fuch a Woman as Urania: your Friend offers to defift from all further Pretentions, and never make any Demands on me, on Condition that I leave Urania at liberty to chuse a Husband for her self, and that I secure to you, after my Death, the Estate which he could recover from me; willing that you should enjoy it, before, according to the Laws of Nature, his Death gives it you, as his Heir, I have therefore consented to these two Articles, and would willingly add another, if Urania pleases, which is to marry you; this Hymen would give me the Satisfaction of thinking, that it was to her I yield my Pretensions on the Estate in question. Geronte left off speaking, and I was so much astonish'd at my Friend's Generosity, and the Alteration in your Guardian, that it was some time before I could speak; but, Madam, my Joy soon open'd my Mouth, I returned a thousand Thanks to Geronte, I embrac'd my Relation, and fufficiently show'd them, that the excess of my Gratitude was owing to that of my Love. Geronte caress'd me fincerely, and obliged me to confess my Sentiments; he was touch'd with them, and the respect you had preferved for him, in not being willing to enfer into any Engagement, during his life-time, for fear of offending him. He made me promise to set out the next Day, and bring you back with me, to conclude the unhappy Union. I was extremely impatient to fee Orophanes, to let him partake my Joy with me. As foon therefore as I could get from Geronte, 1 ran to look for him. I found him at my House waiting for me; as foon as he faw me, he ran and embraced me, and tho' I knew him to be naturally of a gay Humour, it seemed to me so much heighten'd, that I thought he had been apprized of my Adventure. I returned his Caresses with tenderness; and the Satisfaction he saw written in my Countenance, making him think the fame thing of me, as I had done of him, made us, almost at the tame time, ask if we were informed, of what had happened to us. But finding that we did not underhand one another, we began to explain. I defired him

to tell me what had made him so joyful, and that as foon as he had gratify'd my Curiofity, I would his. He then shew'd me a Letter he had just received from his Father, in which he consented to the Marriage with the amiable Felicia. As I will not deprive him of that pleasure, I leave to him the reading of it to you : I told him what my Relation had done, and the Alteration in Geronte. When he had heard me, he advised me to fet out inftantly, for fear of Geronte's altering his But I was too well convinced of his Sincerity. and notwithstanding our mutual Impatience, we put off our coming hither 'till this Morning; Geronte having made me promise to bring Orophanes and my Friend to Supper with him, which I did accordingly. was there so agreeable a Repast, Orophanes was never so amiable, nor ever were there Lovers more sensible of their Happiness than was he and I. Geronte, embracing me, charged me with this Letter to convince you of the Sincerity of his Alteration. We parted with the greatest Marks of Friendship, and as soon as Day appeared, Orophanes and I took Horse. We met Orsames's Valet de Chambre, who, knowing me, gave me your Letter, and told us partly, what had prevented your defign of going to Belifa's. You fee, Madam (continued Thelamont) in what state Things are, 'tis you that are now to pronounce the Sentence of my Life or Death. As foon as Thelamont had done speaking, her three Friends ran and embraced Urania; the pleasure they felt at seeing her happy, even drew Tears from their Eyes. -Urania returned their Caresses, with Tenderness, and the Modesty which was inseparable from all her Actions. And finding them impatient to hear Geronte's Letter, she opened it, and read aloud these following Words.

GERONTE to URANIA.

I T belongs to you alone to restore them to Reason who have lost it; return, Madam, and enjoy the Effects of what you have done: see me, without Constraint, set my Hand to Thelamont's Happiness, and be persuaded that nothing

can give me greater pleasure than your Marriage. I wait for you with the Impatience of a Father who longs to see his Children happy.

GERONTE.

WELL, Madam (faid Thelamont, throwing himself at her Feet) may I flatter my felf that you do not oppose my eternal Felicity? Yes (reply'd she) my Heart with Joy ratifies the Gift Geronte has made you of my Hand; my Mind is too well known to you, for you to question my Sincerity: but we have been taken up enough about our selves, dear Thelamont (added she, raising him up) let us now partake of the Joy of Orophanes and Felicia. I am so transported with yours (reply'd that agreeable Lady) that I can hear nothing that can please me more. Ah! charming Felicia (cry'd Orophanes) 'tis no longer time to talk in that manner; confess therefore, that you confent to my happiness with pleasure, you owe me this acknowledgment, for all the Uneafiness I have suffered on your account. Felicia smiled at Orophanes's Vivacity, and not being willing to imbitter his Joys, reply'd, in a manner that convinced him he was as dear to her as the was to him. - Florinda and Camilla thought they could not enough congratulate their four-Friends, whom they truly esteemed; but it being Supper-time, they all placed themselves at Table, and the Content of their Hearts, extending itself to their Minds, this Repast furpass'd the preceding ones in the Sprightliness of Converfation ____ Urania gave an exact account of their employments, during their absence. Hortensia and Melintas were not forgot. Felicia repeated Olympia's Adventures; they all lamented Arimont, and were charmed with the Shepherds: but Supper over, they laid afide all Converfation, but what related to themselves. Thelamont, Orophanes, Urania, and Feli ia interchanged a thousand mutual Affurances of eternal Love; and as they were to fet out the next Morning, the two Friends and Lovers conducted Urania and Felicia to their Apartment. 'Twas there that Camilla and Florinda made Urania promise not to quit that Retirement entirely for the Town; but that she would

would fometimes come thither, in return for the innocent Pleasure she had there tasted, and the agreeable News the had there heard. I confent with all my Heart. (faid Orophanes) the Library has occasioned Discourses I can never forget. We'll come again (reph'd Urania) and confult it; and fince you have been diverted with it. I shall defire Thelamont to give me leave to retire hither with you. If you will let me be one of the Party (anfwered Thelamont, laughing) you may depend, beautiful Urania, on my Obedience. After some further Discourse, this charming Society separated to go to rest, and to prepare for their departure. Thelamont and Orophanes, who had not a long time enjoyed the Sweets of Sleep, now found it interrupted by the Excess of their Joy. Urania and Felicia partook of their Watchfulness; but the cause was too agreeable, to make them complain. So the Day ended, with the Hopes of their Happiness being soon compleated; and our four Lovers reflected, that it was better to arrive at Felicity flowly and by degrees, still trading in the Paths of Wisdom, than, by straying from Vertue, to acquire a speedy Happiness: And that the good Conduct of Kings, Princes, private Men and all Mankind in general, could not be otherwise gained, than by Study; the Light of which is as a 'Torch, to illuminate them in all their Actions.

The End of the first Volume.



1607/1788.

